ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE,

BOMBAY.

FIFTH YEAR.—SESSION 1850-51.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE,

BOMBAY.

FIFTH YEAR. SESSION, 1850-51.

PROFESSORS.

C. MOREHEAD, M.D.,
Principal, and Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine.

JOHN PEET, Esq., Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.

R. D. PEELE, Esq., Officiating Professor of Midwifery.

H. GIRAUD, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica.

W. C. COLES, M.D., Officiating Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

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1. The Fifth Session of the College was opened on the 15th of June 1850, with an Introductory Lecture by the Principal. This lecture has been printed by the Board of Education, for the use of the students.

2. During the Session, 33 students have attended the College. Their names, castes, ages, and the dates of their registration will be found recorded in Appendix A, which also exhibits the names of those who at the close of the Session were no longer borne on the Rolls of the College.

3. The course of instruction during the Session has been conducted in accordance with the printed Prospectus, which was communicated to the Board of Education, and made public before the commencement of the Session: this Prospectus forms Appendix B of this Report.

4. In Appendix C will be found an Abstract of the Roll Calls, which exhibits the character of the attendance of each student of the College.

Student Apprentices.

5. In paragraph 48 of the last Report of the College, the nature of this class of students is distinctly explained; and though it is unnecessary here to repeat statements so recently made, still it is most important that it should always be carefully borne in mind, that the education of the medical apprentices of the public Service is not the object for which the College was instituted. It is, indeed, a very useful and expedient purpose, but it is altogether secondary to that highly important and national object, the improvement of the defective medical practice in the provinces of Western India, which the establishment of this College was intended to accomplish.

6. The number of student apprentices who have attended the College classes during the Session amount to 15. In Appendix D will be found a list of their names, and other particulars regarding them.

7. I shall now proceed to notice shortly the proceedings of the Session.

Anatomy.

8. The course of lectures and demonstrations on Anatomy was attended by 17 students and 15 student apprentices, and was conducted in the same manner as in the preceding Session, with the exception that an additional

lecture was given on the subject of the development of organs.

9. Mr. Peet states that he had every reason to be perfectly satisfied with the attention paid by the students, and with their general conduct and regular attendance.

10. Rustomjee Byramjee and Balcrustna Saccaram afforded much assistance in preparing the dissections for the illustration of the lectures.

11. The dissecting season, as usual, commenced in the beginning of November, and continued until the middle of March. The supply of subjects was ample, and the interest shown by the students in making minute and careful dissections was equal to that of any other Session.

Chemistry.

12. The attendance in this class consisted of 13 students and 8 student apprentices. The course consisted of 72 lectures, delivered, with a few exceptions, in accordance with the syllabus which forms Appendix C of the Report of the College for the year 1847-48.

13. Dr. Giraud treated at greater length than in former Sessions the subjects of Magnetism and Electricity, devoting an entire lecture to Ferro-Magnetism, Dia-Magnetism, and Terrestrial Magnetism; three lectures to Frictional and Atmospheric Electricity; and six lectures to Voltaic, Thermo-Magnetic and Animal Electricity.

14. In order to make room for this more extended course of electrical lectures, the Professor omitted lecture 50 on the salts, and lecture 57 on ultimate organic analysis; and here and there throughout the course subjects of less practical importance were condensed.

15. The course of Practical Chemistry was conducted in the same manner as in former Sessions.

16. Having completed his courses of lectures, Dr. Giraud found it necessary, just before the close of the Session, to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills for the recovery of his health, which had become impaired by assiduous application, for five successive years, to the laborious duties of his office.

17. The College will therefore, for a season, be deprived of the great advantage which it has hitherto enjoyed of having the important science of Chemistry explained to its students by a Professor who possesses in a great degree the rare talent of communicating instruction in a clear and attractive manner.

18. Mr. Haines has been appointed to act as Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica, and brings to the task a well-established reputation for scientific acquirements.

Institutes of Medicine.

19. This course consisted of 72 lectures delivered in accordance with the syllabus, Appendix E, of the Report for 1847-48.

9 students attended the course, and 10 student apprentices attended the pathological and therapeutic divisions; but to them Physiology was taught in a course of 12 additional lectures, with a series of examinations and explanations.

20. In subsequent years modifications will be made in this course: these will be explained in the concluding remarks of this Report.

Materia Medica.

21. The lectures on this subject were attended by 9 students, and 8 student apprentices, and were delivered in accordance with the detailed syllabus which forms Appendix C of the College Report for the year 1849-50.

22. The 1st and 2nd year students were engaged, in rotation, in compounding and dispensing Medicines in the Hospital.

Practice of Medicine.

23. This course was attended by 21 students, and 11 student apprentices, and was conducted in accordance with the syllabus which forms Appendix D of the Report for the year 1849-50. Modifications in this course are also contemplated, and these will also be explained in the concluding remarks of the Report.

Clinical Medicine.

24. The students who attended the course of Practice of Medicine have also followed that of Clinical Medicine, and have in rotation officiated as clinical clerks. The student apprentices have also in rotation attended the Clinical Ward.

25. The system of clinical instruction has, during the Session, been conducted daily in the Hospital in the following manner, and has occupied always an hour, sometimes more, exclusive of *post mortem* examinations, which have been made at other periods of the day, and have not been permitted to encroach upon the time devoted to the other objects of the course.

The cases and daily reports have been taken by the clerk, then read, scrutinized, confirmed or corrected before the Professor and the students, at the visiting hour. The pathology and the daily treatment of each case was made the subject of interrogation and conversation at the bedside of the patient; and after the treatment was determined, the prescriptions were dictated by the clerk in charge of the case to the superintending clerk of the Ward, by whom they were written in the Ward Dispensing Book.

26. In addition to the daily clinical instruction in the Ward, 33 lectures have been delivered in the College on the cases; 8 of these lectures during this Session were allotted to a detailed consideration of the diseases of the skin, an important subject, which time did not admit of being sufficiently treated of in the course of Practice of Medicine.

27. Appendix E exhibits a tabular statement of the diseases which have been treated in the Clinical Ward; and a note is added to show the number of the different classes of diseases treated in the other Wards of the Hospital, and in the Dispensary out-patients, these being sources of practical instruction which have also been open to the students of Clinical Medicine and Surgery.

Surgery.

28. The lectures on this subject were attended by 21 students, and 11 student apprentices. They were 69 in number, and were given very nearly in the manner laid down in the syllabus which forms Appendix F. of this Report. In future Sessions it is expected that the full course of 72 lectures will be completed.

29. The Professor of Surgery observes that the endeavour was made, so far as time would permit, to illustrate the subjects of greatest importance by referring to cases formerly treated, or at the time under observation, in the Hospital, and occasionally by the relation of cases recorded elsewhere.

30. Surgical Anatomy also received a good deal of attention. Notwithstanding that the greater number of the important surgical relations of different regions had been previously described in the lectures on Anatomy, it was thought advisable to bring again under review those parts

of regional Anatomy which bear upon the performance of such operations as hernia, lithotomy, &c., and this was generally done at the time these operations were performed upon the dead subject, in the presence of the students.

Clinical Surgery.

31. The system of instruction pursued in the Clinical Ward was very similar to that of former Sessions. The tabular statement which forms Appendix G shows the number and nature of the surgical diseases which have been under treatment in the Ward during the Session. The greater number of the fractures treated in the Hospital have been entirely managed, as regards the application of bandages and splints, by the dressers, by whom also cases of all patients admitted into the Clinical Ward have been regularly kept.

32. Of the minor operations of Surgery, a large proportion have been performed by the students themselves, under the superintendence of the Professor. In Appendix H will be found a table of the operations performed. It exhibits the opportunities which the students have had of acquiring neatness and dexterity in this very essential part of the practice of Surgery.

33. Upon the day set apart weekly for instruction in Clinical Surgery in the College, the cases of interest treated during the week were brought under notice, and the surgical operations that had been performed were made the subject of comment; and this course of instruction was in general carried out more in the way of conversation than of formal lecture.

Diseases of the Eye.

34. The 5th year students have all, in rotation of periods of three months, attended the Eye Dispensary, and have

derived much advantage from the experience and able instruction of the oculist, Mr. Peele.

35. A building for the accommodation of the Eye Dispensary and the department of Vaccination has just been completed in the compound of the College, so that the students will enjoy ample opportunity of making themselves practically acquainted with the diseases of the eye, and the course of the vaccine disease.

Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence.

36. In the Report of the College for the Session 1849-50, the state of the Institution with reference to these two important branches of medical instruction was fully explained. It was stated that the appointment of Professors had not yet been authorized, and that from this difficulty the College had been for the time relieved by the generous professional zeal of Mr. Peele and Dr. Coles.

37. The necessity for the appointment of Professors of Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence not having been readily acknowledged, this subject has again been urged upon the attention of the controlling authorities by the Education Board in their letter dated 10th August 1850, which will be found in Appendix I of this Report.

In the mean time Mr. Peele and Dr. Coles have continued their most valuable and disinterested assistance, and it is due to these gentlemen that it should be distinctly recorded, that had it not been for their zeal and generosity the advanced students could not have been qualified to present themselves for the Diploma Examination, and the object for which the College was endowed would have remained unaccomplished.

Midwifery.

38. 17 students have attended this course, in which an arrangement very similar to that explained in the Report

of the preceding Session was observed, with the addition of several lectures on the most important diseases of infancy.

39. During the Session, also, the class had the advantage of some amount of practical instruction in Midwifery in the Wards of the J. J. Hospital. The cases attended were two of natural labour, one in which the hand presented with the head, one in which the cord prolapsed, two in which the short forceps were applied, two where turning was necessary, and one case in which embryulcia was called for.

40. In the Appendix to the Report of last year the proceedings of a meeting, held with the view of establishing an Obstetric Institution in connexion with the College, were detailed.

In Appendix K of the present Report will be found further proceedings relative to this important object. From these it will be seen that the completion of the scheme has been due to the munificent liberality of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

41. The building is now well advanced, so that in the course of a few months a practical school of Midwifery will be added to the means of instruction possessed by the College.

For some months past a separate Dispensary has been opened in the J. J. Hospital for the treatment of diseases peculiar to females and to children. It is well attended, and will be transferred to the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Obstetric Institution, on the completion of the building.

Medical Jurisprudence.

42. The course of lectures on this subject was attended by 17 students, and the general arrangement of the subjects was very similar to that which is described in the Report of last year, with the addition of two lectures on animal and food poisons, making the total number of lectures 52.

Twenty-three weekly examinations were also held, and Dr. Coles reports that, considering the variety, intricacy, and difficulty of the subjects comprised in a course of Medical Jurisprudence, the progress made by the students was on the whole satisfactory.

43. It is most expedient that instruction in Medical Jurisprudence, as in all other branches of medical education, should, as far as possible, be practical in its nature, and the means of making it so in Bombay are singularly favorable.

If the Professor of Medical Jurisprudence was at the same time Surgeon to the Coroner, the Police, the Jail, and House of Correction, and had charge of the cases in the J. J. Hospital which involved judicial inquiry, he would have at his command an amount and variety of practical instruction in Medical Jurisprudence and Police unequalled I believe, in the same department of any existing medical school.

44. The great importance of the subject, and its probable practicability on the occurrence of a fitting opportunity, will, I trust, be held as sufficient apology for allusion to a topic not altogether within the province of this Report.

Diploma Examination.

45. In the course of the Session, rules for conducting the Diploma Examinations were sanctioned by Government; they form Appendix L of the Report.

46. Twenty students presented themselves for "First Examination Certificates," viz:—

5th	year	students	13
4th	do.	do.	4
3rd	do.	do.	3
		Total..	20

Of these 11 were found qualified, viz. Sebastian Carvalho, Anunta Chundroba, J. C. Lisboa, Bhawoo Dajee, Atmaram Pandoorang, Paul F. Gomes, Merwanjee Sorabjee, Burjorjee Dorabjee, and Furdoonjee Jamsetjee, 5th year students; Sudashew Hemraj, 4th year student; Rustomjee Byramjee, 3rd year student.

47. The order in which the examinations were conducted is detailed in Appendix M, and the written questions proposed in Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Physiology, constitute Appendix N.

48. The "Final Examination" was conducted, as explained in Appendix O, by Dr. M'Lennan, Government Examiner, Mr. Stovell, Mr. Watkins, and Dr. Campbell, Government Assessors, and the following candidates were found qualified for the diploma of Graduate:—

Sebastian Carvalho,
Anunta Chundroba,
J. C. Lisboa,
Bhawoo Dajee,
Atmaram Pandoorang,
Paul F. Gomes,
Merwanjee Sorabjee,
Burjorjee Dorabjee.

49. On the 15th of April the diplomas were presented to these first Graduates of the Grant College, by the Hon'ble President of the Board of Education, and the proceedings of that day will be found detailed in Appendix P of this Report.

Examinations for Honors.

50. In the month of October, the Notification which forms Appendix Q was published in the Government Gazette. It intimated the conditions on which the Carnac,

Farish, Anderson, and Reid Scholarship, and the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Ali Mahomed Khan prizes were to be awarded at the end of the Session.

51. The character of the examinations held for the award of the Scholarships will be learnt from the Prospectus which forms Appendix M, and the written questions, Appendix S. The names of the successful competitors for these honors will be found in Appendix T.

52. The classification of the 1st and 2nd year students in Chemistry, Anatomy, Physiology, and Materia Medica, and of the 3rd and 4th year students in Medicine, Surgery, Medical Jurisprudence, and Midwifery, is given in Appendix U.

53. The following stipendiary students have been recommended to be raised to the superior classes, from 2nd to 3rd class,—Rustomjee Byramjee, Palunjee Pestonjee, Hormusjee Bazenjee, Hurrichund Chintamun, and Rustomjee Merwanjee.

Four 1st year students will be transferred to the stipendiary list, to fill vacancies occasioned by the departure of stipendiary students on whom diplomas have been conferred.

Examination of Student Apprentices and Others for the Certificate of Qualification for the Grade of Warrant Medical Officer.

54. Towards the close of the Session, the permanent arrangements passed by the Medical Board for giving the advantage of College instruction to the medical apprentices of the public Service, were published, (Appendix V,) and, in accordance with the 25th Article of these Rules, examinations were held by the Professors of the College on the 19th, 25th, and 28th of March, and 7th, 10th, and 11th of

April ; 9 candidates presented themselves, of these four were found qualified, viz :—

Assistant Apothecary John Leahy.
1st Grade Apprentice E. Carpenter.
Ditto ditto W. Conway.
Ditto ditto W. Douglas.

55. The particulars of these examinations have been already reported to the Medical Board, Appendix W.

56. The appearance made by these young men before the examiners was highly creditable to them. The proficiency exhibited by Mr. Leahy in all the subjects of examination, the result of only one year's attendance in the College, was deserving of very great commendation, and has been specially brought to the notice of the Medical Board.

Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

57. At the period of the last Report, the question of conferring on this Presidency the advantages which for some time had been accorded to that of Bengal, by the appointment of Sub-Assistant Surgeons, was under the consideration of the Authorities. It has been, as was to have been anticipated, affirmatively decided; and the Rules passed by the Government of Bombay relative to Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be found in Appendix X.

Anatomical Museum.

58. It is still a subject of regret that this important part of a medical school, from want of the necessary means, does not make that progress which the opportunities of a large Hospital so readily admit of, and which we are unfortunately only able to avail ourselves of in a very limited degree : 39 preparations have been added by the students during the Session, as exhibited in the list which forms Appendix Y of the Report.

59. Narrayen Dajee has again, with his accustomed industry, attended to the arrangements of the Museum at his leisure hours.

Library.

60. The additions to the library have been few, and do not amount to more than 15 volumes.

Collection of the Articles of the Materia Medica and Minerals.

61. It was intimated in the last Report that a collection of some of the articles of the Materia Medica expected from England had not at that time arrived; they have since been received, and a further requisition has been submitted with the view of completing the series.

In the concluding remarks of the Report some suggestions will be offered relative to modifications in the arrangement of this department of the College.

Donation to the College.

62. The Hon'ble Mr. Willoughby, in continuation of that interest which he has always evinced in the Grant Medical College, has before his departure from India, with considerate liberality, intimated his wish to assist in the advancement of medical education in this Presidency, by placing at the disposal of the College a prize of Rupees 300. It has been determined to offer this prize for competition to the graduates of the College, to be awarded in the first week of April 1853, for the best report of medical and surgical practice. The general character of the Report, and the conditions of competition, will be explained in a public Notification.

Examination of Candidates for Admission.

63. On the 12th of April, the examination of candidates for admission took place; 20 candidates presented them-

selves, and of these, 9 were found qualified: two have been registered as stipendiary students, to fill existing vacancies in the list, and 7 as free students.

Carnac, Farish, and Reid Scholarship Funds.

64. The statement of the account of these funds for the year 1849-50 will be found in Appendix Z.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Medical Book Fund.

65. The interest of this fund has during the two last years been appropriated to the purchase of a selection of books of reference for the students, amounting to 77 volumes. It has further been the means of reducing the price of all the text books sold to the registered students of the College, by about 25 per cent. The official statement of this fund forms Appendix AA.

Sir Jamsetjee Medical Prize Fund.

66. The annual interest of this Fund amounts to Rs. 250, and was awarded to Sebastian Carvalho, in Session 1849-50, for the best clinical report, and again awarded to S. Carvalho this Session by the Government Examiner, for greatest proficiency in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery.

Concluding Remarks.

67. As the Session terminated with the first series of Diploma Examinations, it has been the completion of the first cycle of the operations of the College. Its future history will consist of successive repetitions of the same series of events. It is therefore very expedient that the present opportunity should be taken advantage of for placing on record the modifications in the system of instruction which

the experience of the last five years, and the appearance made by the students at their final examinations, may have suggested to my mind.

68. During the first year the attention of the student is confined to Anatomy and Chemistry, yet the subjects are to them so new and so extensive that it requires much careful and repeated examination and explanation to fix the facts distinctly in their minds. The first students of the College had many advantages in this respect, because then the attention of the Professors of Anatomy and Chemistry was confined to these subjects, and not divided, as it is now, between them and Surgery and Materia Medica. They were therefore enabled to give an amount of time and labour to instruction in Anatomy and Chemistry which the extended nature of their Collegiate avocations has since rendered it impossible for them to continue.

69. By a late series of Regulations, a plan has been arranged by which the medical apprentices of the public Service are to receive instruction in the Grant College; every year a certain number of this class of pupils will also be commencing the study of Anatomy and Chemistry; and the remark relative to the necessity of much examination and explanation to the 1st year students applies with still greater force to the 1st year student apprentices. It is therefore very clear to my mind that in order that the instruction of the 1st year students and student apprentices may be made really effective, it is very expedient that there should be examinations and explanations in addition to the lectures, the weekly examinations, and the written exercises, as conducted by the Professors. Not only is this very expedient on account of the greater knowledge which it will be the means of imparting, but also because it is highly important that during the first year habits of

steady industry should, by all practicable means, be enforced.

I shall, in a separate communication, propose to the Board an arrangement by which these important ends may be accomplished.

70. I next address myself to the subject of Materia Medica. This is a branch of medical study in general not attractive to medical students; and those of the Grant College have not proved themselves exceptions. This is chiefly remarkable in the 2nd year students—those who are studying Materia Medica for the first time. The remark hardly applies to the more advanced students who presented themselves for examination for "First Examination Certificates." This distaste for the study of Materia Medica I, in a measure, attribute to a defect in the arrangements of the College. The collection of articles of the Materia Medica is placed in glass cases, badly contrived, and situated in the upper gallery of the building, and remote from the students' reading-room. I would propose to remedy this evil, by having suitable arrangements made for the collection being placed in the centre of the students' reading-room; thus the subject will be more constantly pressed upon their attention, and the objects, being always before their eyes, will of necessity after a time become familiar to their minds.

71. The courses of the Institutes and the Practice of Medicine require to be modified. I am satisfied that students in their second year comprehend very imperfectly the general doctrines of Pathology and Therapeutics, and that students in their 4th and 5th years will be benefitted by having these subjects still kept before them. I would effect these objects by following the course generally observed in medical schools, and which circumstances have

hitherto prevented me from conforming to. It is my intention to extend the lectures on Physiology from 23 to 36, to form them into a distinct course to be attended by the 2nd and 3rd year students. Thus the 36 lectures delivered by myself, and those on General Anatomy delivered by the Professor of Anatomy, will together constitute a Physiological course of about 50 lectures, which, as the College increases, it is hoped will eventually pass into the hands of a separate Professor of Physiology.

The Pathological and Therapeutic divisions of the course of the Institutes I propose to amalgamate with the course of the Practice of Medicine, which will thus be formed into a course of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, and consist of 108 lectures, to be delivered to the 3rd, 4th, and 5th year students.

72. I have been struck with the little knowledge acquired by the students in Medicine and Surgery during their first year of study of these subjects; this will make it necessary that an additional hour be given weekly by the Professors of Medicine and Surgery to examination and explanation.

73. It has been the practice hitherto not to give written exercises in the College to the students after the 2nd year. It was supposed that the regular practice of case-taking in the Hospital would be found a fitting substitute; but I have come to the conclusion that it is not so, and that in future years the 3rd year students should have a weekly written exercise to execute alternately on Physiology and Materia Medica; the 4th year students on Medicine and Surgery; and the 5th year students on Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence.

74. Such, then, are the defects in the system of instruction in the College, and the means by which they may be

obviated, which the experience of the last five years, and their results, have suggested to my mind. They are, it is true, not very important, and might easily have been corrected without this formal record, but I have thought it well to adopt the present course, believing it to be the duty of every one who is engaged in practical pursuits to place the results of his experience, however limited, at the disposal of those who are to succeed him in the same pursuits. It is in this way only that steady progress can be achieved.

C. MOREHEAD,
Principal, Grant Medical College.

1*st May* 1851.

APPENDICES

TO THE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

FIFTH YEAR. SESSION 1850-51.

APPENDIX A.

List of Students in Attendance in the Grant Medical College during the Session 1850-51.

No.	Names.	Caste.	Age on Admission.	Native Town.	In what School educated.	Date of Admission.	Remarks.
	Free.						
1	Bhawoo Dajee	Shenvi	21	Bombay.	Elphinstone Institution..	1st Nov. 1845.	Now a Graduate.
2	Sebastian A. De Carvalho	Portuguese ..	18	do.	Mr. Manwaring's School.	ditto.	ditto ditto.
3	Balkrishna Sukharam.....	Pulsya.....	16	do.	Elphinstone Institution..	15th June 1848.	
4	Moreshwur Junardun	do.	16	do.	ditto	ditto.	
5	Hector Summers	Anglo-Indian.	16	do.	Free Church Institution..	ditto.	
6	Nusserwanjee Cursetjee	Parsee	20	do.	Elphinstone Institution..	ditto.	Died, February 1851.
7	Rustomjee Merwanjee.....	do.	19	do.	ditto	15th June 1850.	
8	M. A. Misquita	Portuguese ..	19	do.	ditto	ditto.	
9	Hormusjee Bazunjee	Parsee	18	do.	ditto	ditto.	
10	Henry Horne.....	Portuguese ..	16	do.	Mr. Boswell's School....	ditto.	
11	Huriehund Chintamun.....	Sonar	17	do.	Free Church Institution..	ditto.	
12	M. R. De Souza	Portuguese ..	18	do.	Money School.....	ditto.	
13	Kourad Kail.....	Anglo-Indian.	19	do.	ditto	ditto.	Left the College.
14	Pestonjee Ruttonjee.....	Parsee	19	do.	Elphinstone Institution..	ditto.	ditto ditto.

Stipendiary.

15	Atmaram Pandoorung	Vyshyu	21	Bombay	E. Institution.....	1st Nov. 1845.	Now a Graduate.	
16	Paul Francis Gomes	Portuguese ..	21	do.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
17	Furdoomjee Jemsetjee	Parsee	20	do.	ditto	ditto.		
18	Ananta Chundroba.....	Shenvi.....	16	do.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
19	J. C. Lisboa	Portuguese ..	19	Goa	22nd Regt. School.....	ditto	ditto	ditto.
20	Burjorjee Dorabjee	Parsee	20	Bombay	E. Institution.....	15th June 1846.	ditto	ditto.
21	Dosabhoy Bazunjee	do.	19	do.	ditto	ditto.		
22	Nusserwanjee Bomanjee	do.	16	do.	ditto	ditto.		
23	Ardeseer Jemsetjee.....	do.	17	do.	ditto	ditto.		
24	Muncherjee Sorabjee.....	do.	16	do.	ditto	ditto.		
25	Merwanjee Sorabjee	do.	16	do.	ditto	ditto	Now a Graduate.	
26	Narayan Dajee	Shenvi.....	16	do.	ditto	15th June 1847.		
27	Shamrao Narayan	Purbhoo	16	do.	ditto	ditto.		
28	Sudashew Hemraj	Khatri	19	do.	ditto	ditto.		
29	Balkrishna Chintoba.....	Pulya.....	21	do.	ditto	ditto.		
30	Withul Anunt.....	Brahmin	21	Poonah	Free Church Inst.	15th June 1848.	Resigned and left.	
31	Palonjee Pestonjee.....	Parsee	17	Bombay	E. Institution.....	ditto.		
32	Rustomjee Byramjee.....	do.	16	do.	Surat G. E. School	ditto.		
33	Ruttonjee Hormusjee	do.	18	Surat	ditto	15th June 1849.		
34	Balla Gopal	Brahmin Convert ..	18	Poonah	F. Church Institution ..	ditto.		

C. MOREHEAD,

April 1851. Principal, Grant Medical College.

APPENDIX B.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

SESSION 1850-51.

SUMMER TERM.

From 15th June to 15th November.

LECTURES.

On Saturday, the 15th of June, the Introductory Lecture will be delivered by Dr. Morehead, at 5 o'clock P. M.

ANATOMY. *Mr. Peet*	Monday ... ... Wednesday... Saturday... ...	at 1 P. M.
CHEMISTRY. *Dr. H. Giraud*...	Tuesday... ... Thursday.....	at 12 o'clock.
INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE. *Dr. C. Morehead*.....	Tuesday ..... Thursday.....	at 3 P. M.
MATERIA MEDICA. *Dr. H. Giraud*...	Monday ..... Wednesday ...	at 12 o'clock.
SURGERY. *Mr. Peet*.....	Tuesday ..... Friday.....	at 1 P. M.
PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. *Dr. C. Morehead*.....	Monday ... ... Friday	at 3 P. M.
MIDWIFERY. *Mr. R. D. Peele*	Monday ... ... Thursday.....	at 1 P. M.
MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE. *Dr. W. C. Coles*.....	Wednesday ... Saturday	at 1 P. M.
CLINICAL SURGERY. *Mr. Peet*.....	Thursday.	at 2 P. M.
CLINICAL MEDICINE. *Dr. C. Morehead*.....	Wednesday.....	at 3 P. M.
PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY. *Dr. H. Giraud*.....	Friday.....	at 11 A. M.

HOSPITAL ATTENDANCE.

Clinical Medical Ward, daily, at 7 A. M.
Clinical Surgical Ward, daily, at 11 A. M.
Dispensary Practice, daily, at 8 A. M.

The 1st and 2nd year students will attend the Hospital daily, at 7 A. M., in rotation, for periods of two months, and will be engaged in compounding and dispensing medicines, and acquiring a practical knowledge of the application of bandages and surgical dressings.

EXAMINATIONS.

Anatomy	Thursday,	1 P. M.
Chemistry	Saturday,	11 A. M.
Materia Medica.....	Friday,	12 o'clock.
Institutes of Medicine....	Saturday,	3 P. M.
Midwifery.....	Saturday,	10 A. M.
Medical Jurisprudence...	Monday,	10 A. M.

WINTER TERM.

From 15th November to 15th March.

The lectures and examinations on *Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Surgery, Midwifery, Medical Jurisprudence, and Clinical Surgery, also the Hospital Attendance*, will be on the same days and hours as during the Summer Term.

The following alterations will be made :—

LECTURES.

INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE.....	Tuesday ..... / Thursday	2 P. M.
PRACTICE OF MEDICINE	Monday ..... / Friday	2 P. M.
CLINICAL MEDICINE.....	Wednesday.....	2 P. M.

EXAMINATIONS.

INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE	Saturday.....	2 P. M.

Practical Anatomy.

The dissecting season will be during the Winter Term, and the following are the hours during which the students will be engaged in the dissecting room :—

2nd Year Students.

From 10 A. M. to 12 o'clock.	From 10 A. M. to 11 A. M.	From 1 P. M. to 2 P. M.	From 1 P. M. to 5 P. M.	From 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.	From 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.
Monday. Tuesday. Wednesday. Thursday.	Friday. Saturday.	Tuesday. Thursday.	Friday.	Monday. Wednesday.	Tuesday. Thursday. Saturday.

3rd Year Students.

From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.	From 10 A. M. to 12 o'clock.	From 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.
Tuesday. Thursday. Saturday.	Monday. Wednesday. Friday.	Daily.

The *4th Year Students* will dissect at those hours when they are not engaged in the Lecture-room or in the Hospital.

Roll Calls.

A general Roll-call of the students will take place in the College daily, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. ; a Roll-call will also take place before the commencement of each Lecture and Examination, as well as in the Clinical Wards.

Course of Study for the 1st Year Students.

Mondays ..... Lecture on Anatomy.
Tuesdays ..... Lecture on Chemistry.

WEDNESDAYS ..... { Lecture on Anatomy. / Written exercise in Chemistry.

THURSDAYS..... { Lecture on Chemistry. / Examination in Anatomy.

FRIDAYS ..... { Written exercise in Anatomy. / Practical Chemistry.

SATURDAYS ..... { Examination in Chemistry. / Lecture on Anatomy.

During the hours when not engaged in the Lecture-room, the students will be occupied in reading and note-taking in the reading-room.

COURSE OF STUDY FOR 2ND YEAR STUDENTS.

MONDAYS ..... { Lecture on Anatomy. / Lecture on Materia Medica.

TUESDAYS ..... { Lecture on Chemistry. / Lecture on the Institutes of Medicine.

WEDNESDAYS..... { Lecture on Anatomy. / Lecture on Materia Medica.

THURSDAYS ..... { Lecture on Chemistry. / Lecture on the Institutes of Medicine. / Anatomical Examination.

FRIDAYS..... { Examination in Materia Medica. / Practical Chemistry.

SATURDAYS ..... { Examination in Chemistry. / Lecture on Anatomy. / Examination in the Institutes of Medicine.

Practical Anatomy daily during the *Winter Term.*

On the 1st Friday of every month written questions in Anatomy ; on the 2nd Friday questions in Chemistry ; on the 3rd Friday questions in the Institutes of Medicine ; and on the 4th Friday questions in Materia Medica, will be proposed. The answers to be written by the students when most convenient to themselves, and to be delivered to the respective Professors at the lecture hour on the succeeding Tuesday.

COURSE OF STUDY FOR 3RD YEAR STUDENTS.

MONDAYS ..... { Lecture on Anatomy. / Lecture on Materia Medica. / Lecture on Practice of Medicine.

TUESDAYS.....	Lecture on the Institutes of Medicine. Lecture on Surgery.
WEDNESDAYS	Lecture on Anatomy. Lecture on Materia Medica. Lecture on Clinical Medicine.
THURSDAYS.....	Lecture on the Institutes of Medicine. Lecture on Clinical Surgery.* Anatomical Examination.
FRIDAYS	Lecture on Surgery. Examination in Materia Medica. Lecture on Practice of Medicine.
SATURDAYS	Lecture on Anatomy. Examination in the Institutes of Medicine.

Clinical Medical Ward daily throughout the Session, and *Clinical Surgical Ward* daily during the *Summer Term.*

Practical Anatomy daily during the *Winter Term.*

COURSE OF STUDY FOR 4TH & 5TH YEAR STUDENTS.

MONDAYS	Lecture on Practice of Medicine. Lecture on Midwifery.
TUESDAYS.....	Lecture on Surgery. Examination in Medical Jurisprudence.
WEDNESDAYS	Lecture on Clinical Medicine. Lecture on Medical Jurisprudence.
THURSDAYS.....	Lecture on Clinical Surgery. Lecture on Midwifery.
FRIDAYS	Lecture on Practice of Medicine. Lecture on Surgery.
SATURDAYS	Lecture on Medical Jurisprudence. Examination on Midwifery.

Clinical Medical Ward, Clinical Surgical Ward, and Dispensary Practice, daily.

From the 15th March to the 15th April the Examinations for Final Certificates, Honors, and the Classification of the students, will be held.

C. MOREHEAD,
Supt. Grant Medical College.

June 1850.

* During the Summer Term.

APPENDIX C.

Abstract of Roll-calls for the Session 1850-51.

No.	Names.	Absent.	Leave.	Sick.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Bhawoo Dajee	3	76	19	98	
2	Atmaram Pandoorung.....	...	47	9	56	
3	Paul Francis Gomes	...	34	14	48	
4	Furdoonjee Jemsetjee	10	30	43	83	
5	Anunta Chundroba	1	20	101	122	
6	Sebastian A. D. Carvalho ...	...	6	143	149	
7	J. C. Lisboa	...	17	14	31	
8	Burjorjee Dorabjee	2	18	68	88	
9	Dossabhoy Bazanjee	1	10	80	91	
10	Muncherjee Sorabjee	46	22	20	88	
11	Merwanjee Sorabjee.....	...	24	18	42	
12	Nasserwanjee Bomanjee	...	63	16	79	
13	Ardeseer Jemsetjee	4	42	18	64	
14	Narayan Dajee.....	2	36	163	201	
15	Sudashew Hemraj	3	18	113	134	
16	Shamrao Narayan	...	12	12	24	
17	Balkrishna Chintoba	...	19	10	29	
18	Rustomjee Byramjee	...	11	4	15	
19	Palonjee Pestonjee	3	12	6	21	
20	Balkrushna Saccharam	9	118	5	132	
21	Moreshwar Janardan	9	118	5	132	
22	Hector Summers	...	10	20	30	
23	Ruttonjee Hormusjee	...	3	2	5	
24	Balla Gopal	2	9	9	20	
25	Henry Horne	2	1	8	11	
26	Mathens Antonio Musquita ...	...	...	...	...	
27	Hurrichund Chintamun	3	24	5	32	
28	Hormusjee Bazanjee	2	3	...	5	
29	M. Rozario de Souza	...	...	18	18	
30	Rustomjee Merwanjee	...	1	...	1	

C. MOREHEAD,
Principal Grant Medical College.

APPENDIX D.

Return of Student Apprentices who have attended the College during the Session 1850-51.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of joining the College.	Remarks.
1	John Leahy	Assist. Apothecary.	21	15th June 1850	
2	John King	1st Grade Appr.	20	29th May ,,	
3	William Conway	Ditto	19	23rd June 1849	
4	William Douglas	Ditto	20	,,	
5	James Bryce	Ditto	20	1st July 1850	
6	Edward Carpenter	Ditto	19	25th June 1849	
7	Thomas Miller	Ditto	19	29th May 1850	
8	Nagapah	Ditto	20	5th July 1849	
9	Alexander N. Lafond	Ditto	20	,,	
10	John Burke	2nd Grade Appr.	18	29th May 1850	
11	Henry Matthews	Ditto	18	10th June ,,	
12	John M. Dillon	Ditto	18	23rd ,, 1849	
13	Edward Cooke	Ditto	17	25th ,, 1850	
14	James Sinclair	Ditto	18	7th Aug. ,,	
15	Shreeput Shesadree	Ditto	18	3rd July 1849	

C. Morehead,
Principal, Grant Medical College.

APPENDIX E.

Return of the Sick treated in the Clinical Medical Ward of the J. J. Hospital, in the Session 1850-51, *from* 15*th June* 1850 *to* 15*th April* 1851.

Names of Diseases.			Number Admitted.	Number Discharged.	Died.	Total.	Remarks.
Fevers...	Ephemeral		1	1	0		
	Intermittent ..	Quotidian	26	26	0		
		Tertian	2	2	0		
		,, c. Enlarged Spleen	17	17	0		
		,, ,, Bronchitis	1	1	0		
		,, ,, Acute Dysentery	1	1	0		
		,, ,, Asthma (Emphysema)	1	1	0		
						49	

Names of Diseases.			Number Admitted.	Number Discharged.	Died.	Total.	Remarks.
Fevers...	Remittent.....	Simple	9	9	0		
		„ c. Jaundice	5	5	0		
		„ „ Bronchitis	7	7	0		
		„ „ Pneumonia	3	2	1		
		„ „ Jaundice and Pneumonia	1	1	0		
		„ „ Jaundice, Enlarged Spleen, and Secondary Dysentery..	1	0	1		
		„ „ Bronchitis and Diarrhœa....	1	1	0		
		„ „ Dysentery	2	0	2		
		„ „ Hepatitis and Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	1	1	0		
		„ „ Hepatitis and Enlarged Spleen.	1	1	0		
		„ „ Rheumatism	1	1	0		
						32	
	Eruptive....	Variola	7	2	5	7	
Abdominal Diseases.		Hepatitis.....	7	7	0		
		Hepatic Abscess.....	8	2	6*		* One of *these* proved *fatal* by Cholera.
		Hepatic Abscess and Pleuritic Effusion..	1	0	1		
		Jaundice and Dysentery	1	0	1		
		Diarrhœa	4	4	0		
		Dysentery.....	12	8	4		
		Dysentery with Phthisis Pulmonalis....	1	1	0		
		Colic.....	2	2	0		
		Bright's Disease.....	7	4	3		
		Bright's Disease (Secondary Syphilis) ..	1	1	0		
		Bright's Disease (*Pericarditis*).....	2	2	0		
		Bright's Disease (Endo-Carditis).....	1	1	0		
						47	

Thoracic Diseases	Pneumonia	11	7	4*		* Two of these proved fatal by Cholera.
	Pleuropneumonia	3	1	2		
	Phthisis Pulmonalis	21	8	13		
	Phthisis Pulmonalis (subsequent Pericarditis)	1	1	0		
	Hæmoptysis	1	1	0		
	Pleuritis	2	1	1		
	Bronchitis	3	3	0		
	Asthma	7	6	1		
	Disease of the Heart (Valves)	3	2	1		
	„ (with Pneumonia)	1	0	1		
	„ (with General Peritonitis)	1	0	1		
	„ (with Rheumatism)	1	1	0		
	Pericarditis (simple)	1	1	0		
	„ (with Rheumatism)	1	1	0		
	Endo Carditis (with Rheumatism)	3	3	0		
					60	
Diseases of the Nervous System	Hemicrania	1	1	0		
	Meningitis	1	1	0		
	Hemiplegia	10	7	3†		† Two of these died by Cholera.
	Facial Palsy	2	2	0		
	Epilepsy	1	1	0		
	Paraplegia	2	2	0		
	Tetanus (Traumatic)	2	2	0		
	Hydrophobia	1	0	1		
					20	
Other Diseases	Rheumatism	4	4	0		
	Syphilis (Secondary)	4	4	0		
					8	
	Total treated	223	171	52	223	

C. Morehead,
Principal G. M. College.

Note of the Principal Classes of Diseases treated in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, from 1st April 1850 to 31st March 1851.

Admissions, 4,846. Deaths, 907.

Classes of Diseases.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Fevers	601	76
Eruptive fevers, chiefly small-pox	33	18
Diseases of the liver	72	23
Diseases of the stomach and bowels	502	136
Cholera...	479	267
Diseases of the brain	103	20
Dropsies	32	13
Rheumatic affections	446	6
Venereal affections, and diseases of genital organs.	574	13
Abscesses and ulcers	331	26
Wounds and injuries	527	15
Diseases of the lungs	305	83
Diseases of the eye	39	..
Diseases of the skin	181	19
Other diseases, including poisoning by arsenic, dhatura, opium, cases of parturition	621	196
Total... ...	4,846	907

C. Morehead,
Surgeon J. J. Hospital.

Note of the Principal Classes of Diseases treated in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Out-patient Dispensary.

Total 11,518.

Castes.	Numbers.
Christians	688
Mussulmans	2,671
Hindoos	2,938
Parsees	1,357
Women of all castes	1,471
Children of both sexes and all castes, under 14 years of age	2,393
Total	11,518

The following classes of diseases constitute a part of those treated at the Dispensary :—

Fevers	1,204
Affections of the stomach and bowels	1,776
Affections of air passages	808
Rheumatic affections	900
Venereal affections	1,218
Skin diseases	2,035
Uterine diseases	33

C. Morehead,
Surgeon J. J. Hospital.

APPENDIX F.

SYLLABUS OF LECTURES

ON

SURGERY,

BY

J. PEET, Esq.

Lecture I.

Introductory.

Lecture II.

Recapitulation of some of the most important facts in reference to the subject of inflammation. *Results* and *terminations* of inflammation enumerated. Symptomatic inflammatory fever. Causes, symptoms, and treatment.

Lecture III.

1. The concluding part of last lecture briefly recapitulated.
2. Properties of Pus—*Physical, Microscopic, Chemical.*
3. Varieties of pus,—
   1. *Healthy.*
   2. *Serous.*
   3. *Lardaceous.*
   4. *Fetid discharges.* { Ichorous. Sanious Grumous.

4. Abscess. Division into *acute, chronic.* Acute abscess, —*superficial, deep-seated.*

1. *Superficial.* Phlegmon. Symptoms, progress, and causes.

2. *Deep Abscesses.* Symptoms, progress, and results—illustrated by a reference to Paronychia.

5. Treatment of acute abscess generally.

1st Indication.—To endeavour to prevent the formation of matter.

2nd Indication.—To diminish inflammation, and promote the discharge of the matter.

3rd Indication.—To promote the contraction of the cavity, and the healing of the aperture.

Lecture IV.

Chronic Abscesses. Difference between them and *acute abscess* in regard to their mode of commencement, progress, causes, and terminations; their most frequent situation.

Hectic Fever. Its dependence upon some long-standing or serious disease; its nature, symptoms, terminations, and causes. Is absorption of pus a cause?

Treatment *of* chronic abscess.

1. To remove all sources of irritation, and to improve the state of the patient's health.

2. To promote the absorption of the pus.

3. To promote its discharge, and the contraction and obliteration of the cavity.

Treatment of hectic fever.

Lecture V.

Ulceration. Nature of the process; its dependence upon,—1st, *inflammation*; 2nd, *congestion*, and most frequently upon the presence of both congestion and *inflammation*. 1, Its mode of occurrence from *inflammation*; 2, from *congestion*. Ulceration not a process of absorption, but rather of softening or disorganization. Arguments against the probability of absorption being the cause of ulceration. Tissues most disposed to ulcerate; certain states of the constitution predispose to ulceration; newly formed parts more liable to ulcerate than old. *Exciting causes.* Process by which ulcers heal,—1st, *granulation;* 2nd, *cicatrization.* General principles of treatment.

Lecture VI.

Ulcers. Difficulty of satisfactorily defining the term ulcer; explanation of the sense in which it is to be understood; points

to be remembered in determining the classification of ulcers :—

Classification of *Ulcers.*

1. Healthy ulcers..... Inflamed ulcer.
2. Ulcers prevented from healing by excess of action..... Irritable, sloughing, phagedænic.
3. From defect of action. Weak, indolent.
4. From peculiarity of action ..... Scrofulous, syphilitic, scorbutic, cancerous.

1, Inflamed ulcer.* 2, Irritable. 3, Sloughing. 4, Phagedænic.

Lecture VII.

1, Weak ulcers. 2, Indolent. 3, Scorbutic ulcers.† Sloughing Phagedæna. Its nature and causes ; *local irritation ; contagion ; infection.* Varieties,—*sloughing phagedæna, Hospital gangrene.*

1. Sloughing Phagedæna. Most frequent situation, mode of occurrence ; symptoms ; its contagious nature.

2. Hospital Gangrene. Exciting causes, propagation; symptoms, *local* and *general.* Treatment of both forms.

Lecture VIII.

Mortification. Definition of the term ; distinction between *Gangrene* and *Sphacelus.* Varieties,—*humid, dry—local, constitutional.* Causes,—*predisposing* and *exciting—local* and *constitutional.* Tissues most predisposed to gangrene.

Local Inflammatory Gangrene. Causes, symptoms, progress. Treatment—*local, constitutional.* Question as to the propriety of amputation in acute gangrene.

Lecture IX.

Mortification from obstruction of the venous *circulation ;* mode of occurrence, symptoms and treatment. Mortification from pressure. 1st, *direct,* as by the application of a tight bandage. 2nd, *indirect,* as by long-continued pressure upon a part.

* The classes of ulcers are described in the following order :—1, shape ; 2, appearance of the surface, and of the edges ; 3, nature of the discharge ; 4, character of the pain ; 5, state of the limb ; 6, state of the system generally. Treatment *(constitutional and local).*

† The remainder of the ulcers classed under this head are considered at an after-part of the course.

Treatment. GANGRENA SENILIS. Subjects predisposed to it; its mode of commencement, symptoms, and progress. PATHOLOGY. Treatment, 1st, *by tonics and stimulants;* 2nd, *by modified antiphlogistic measures.* Mortification from the use of unsound grain.

LECTURE X.

Varieties of inflammation,—1st, ERYSIPELAS. Difference between *erysipelatous* and healthy or *phlegmonous* inflammation. Divisions of erysipelas into *cutaneous* and *cellulo cutaneous.* 1, CUTANEOUS ERYSIPELAS. Local symptoms. 2, CELLULO CUTANEOUS. Constitutional symptoms attending both forms; terminations, prognosis, causes, and treatment. FURUNCULUS, or boil; ANTHRAX, or carbuncle; MALIGNANT PUSTULE.

LECTURE XI.

DIVISION II.—MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL INJURIES.—WOUNDS: 1, Definition. 2, Divisions,—*incised, punctured, contused* and *lacerated, poisoned.* 3, Arrangement,—*simple, complicated, longitudinal, transverse, oblique.* Wounds of particular parts and regions,—*head, chest, abdomen,* &c. 4, Symptoms,—*pain, bleeding, gaping of wounds, inflammation.* Constitutional symptoms,—*collapse, inflammatory fever, nervous symptoms.* 5, Prognosis. 6, Modes of cure:—

1st, *By growth.*
2nd, *Modelling progress.*
3rd, *Adhesion.*
4th, *Granulation* and *cicatrization.*

LECTURE XII.

Indications of cure in the treatment of wounds.

1*st Indication.* Suppression of hæmorrhage. 1, Process by which nature succeeds in suppressing hæmorrhage. 2, Artificial modes of suppressing hæmorrhage:—

1st, *Compression.*
2nd, *Ligature.*
3rd, *Styptics.*
4th, *Cauterization.*

2*nd Indication.* Removal of foreign bodies; mode of examination for their detection; cautions to be observed in their removal.

Lecture XIII.

Treatment of wounds (continued).

3rd Indication. To promote the healing of the wound; modes of fulfilling this indication vary in different classes of wounds. 1, *Promotion of adhesion*, when advisable, by—

Position.

Straps of adhesive plaister.

Sutures..... { Interrupted. Twisted. Continuous.

Cautions to be observed in the use of sutures; period at which they should be removed. 2, *Prevention of excessive inflammation.*

Classes of Wounds. 1, Incised. Mode of production; favorable nature; probability of considerable hæmorrhage; management. 2, Punctured wounds. Their serious nature; progress, and treatment.

Lecture XIV.

Contusions. Degrees,—*Echymosis, rupture of vessels, disorganization of texture.* Treatment. Contused and lacerated wounds.,,How produced; peculiarities; treatment. Gun-shot wounds. Sense in which the term Gun-shot wound is to be understood; severe nature of such injuries; liability to be followed by extensive inflammation and sloughing; symptoms—*local* and *constitutional*. Causes,—lodgement of balls; complication with other foreign bodies. Effects of spent balls; progress of gun-shot wounds; secondary hæmorrhage.

Lecture XV.

Treatment of Gun-shot Wounds.

Necessity of deciding whether an attempt should be made to save the limb; should the amputation be primary or secondary; cases requiring amputation; treatment of a gun-shot wound without injury of bones or large blood-vessels; question as to dilatation; removal of foreign bodies; treatment of secondary hæmorrhage. Poisoned wounds. 1, Effects of stings from venomous insects, such as bees, wasps, mosquitoes, &c., 2, Bites of serpents. Mode of action of the poison; peculiarities

in different species of snakes; symptoms; treatment—*local*—*general*.

Lecture XVI.

Wounds received in the dissection of dead bodies. Diffuse inflammation of the areolar tissue. Symptoms, progress, terminations, treatment. *Bite of a rabid animal*—Hydrophobia. Symptoms and causes of rabies in the dog and other animals; mode of production of Hydrophobia in the human subject; stages,—1, *incubation*; 2, *premonitory symptoms*; 3, *accession of the disease*; progress and termination; morbid appearances; treatment. Glanders. Symptoms in the horse; symptoms in man; treatment.

Lecture XVII.

Venereal Disease.—Definition; varieties,—1, *Syphilis*, 2, *Gonorrhœa*; forms,—*primary* and *secondary*. General nature of both varieties; primary syphilis communicable by inoculation. Origin of syphilis. *Primary syphilitic sores*; where most frequently situated; time at which they appear; varieties:—

Hunterian chancre.
Simple sore, with raised edges.
Phagedœnic ulcer.
Slowghing Phagedœna.

Lecture XVIII.

Hunterian Chancre.—Its most frequent situation and characters; treatment. *Simple sore, with raised edges.*—Its usual mode of commencement; progress; most frequent situation; treatment. Chancre, complicated with Phagedæna and Gangrene. Circumstances under which these complications occur—1, *Excessive inflammation*; 2, *debility*. Chancre in the Urethra. Treatment of primary syphilitic sores. Question as to the administration of mercury. Bubo. Its causes; varieties; progress; and treatment.

Lecture XIX.

Secondary Syphilis. Time of appearance; premonitory symptoms; order in which parts are affected.

Syphilitic eruptions:—1st, *Desquamating eruptions.*

2nd, *Scaly (Lepra Syphilitica).*
3rd, Vesicular eruptions; *rupia.*
4th, Pustular.
5th, Tubercular.

Ulcerations of the throat and palate:—
1st, Simple excoriation.
2nd, Excavated ulcer.
3rd, Sloughing ulcer.

Syphilitic disease of bones. Bones most frequently attacked; symptoms. NODES. Progress and consequences.

LECTURE XX.

Treatment of secondary syphilis. *Question as to the administration of mercury; cases in which it should be employed; circumstances which contra-indicate its use.* 2, Treatment in those cases where mercury is not administered. 3, Local treatment of *Syphilitic eruptions, ulcers, condylomata, sore throat, nodes and diseases of bones, and affections of the nose.*

SYPHILIS in children—how occasioned; symptoms—*may be present at birth, or may occur a few weeks afterwards;* treatment. GONORRHŒA. Definition; mode of commencement; progress; complications,—*chordee, affections of the neck of the bladder, hæmorrhage from the urethra, bubo, phymosis, paraphymosis, inflammation of testicle.* Gonorrhœal Rheumatism; causes, symptoms, and treatment.

LECTURE XXI.

TETANUS.—Its frequency in hot countries; divisions,—*traumatic, idiopathic, acute, chronic.* 1, ACUTE TRAUMATIC TETANUS. Symptoms, progress, termination, causes, period of accession, pathology, treatment. 2, CHRONIC TETANUS. Distinction between it and the acute form; treatment. *Trismus.*

LECTURE XXII.

BURNS AND SCALDS. Sense in which the terms are to be understood; greater severity of burns in regard to depth; degrees,—1, *redness of the skin*; 2, *vesication*; 3, *death of the part injured.*

1*st degree*—Not usually dangerous, unless very extensive, or affecting the head; mode of termination.

2nd degree—Formation of vesicles ; time of their appearance ; their progress ; severity of the pain.

3rd degree—Mortification ; slight amount of pain ; separation of sloughs ; constitutional symptoms,—*collapse, sympathetic fever, hectic ;* proguosis determined by *extent, depth, situation, constitution, and age of patient* ; periods of danger ; internal complications.

Lecture XXIII.

Treatment of burns and scalds. General principles ; local treatment of the different degrees ; management of the vesicles in the 2nd degree ; constitutional treatment ; treatment of the ulcers left after the separation of the sloughs ; prevention of deformity ; treatment of deformity produced by burns. *Effects of cold.* Frost bite ; symptoms and treatment. Should amputation, when necessary, be performed before or after the line of separation has formed ? Chilblains. Symptoms and treatment.

Lecture XXIV.

Fractures. Varieties,—*simple, compound, comminuted ;* bones most liable to fracture ; predisposing causes ; manner in which fractures are occasioned,—1, *direct violence* ; 2, *indirect violence ;* 3, *by the action of muscles ;* general symptoms of fracture :—

1st, *Pain.*
2nd, *Swelling.*
3rd, *Altered shape.*
4th, *Displacement.*
5th, *Crepitus.*
6th, *Preternatural mobility.*

Reparation after fracture. 1, *In long cylindrical bones ;* 2, *In bones of the cranium, patella,* &c ; general principles of treatment—*Relaxation of muscles ; reduction of fracture ; preservation of position ; constitutional treatment.*

Lecture XXV.

Division III.—Diseases believed to arise from change in or perversion of nutrition :—

1st, Tumours. 1, Definition of the term "Tumour."

2. Classification.....
- 1st, Fleshy, or sarcomatous.
- 2nd, Osseous, or bony.
- 3rd, Osteo-sarcoma.
- 4th, Encysted, or wens.

3. Ground upon which the classification is based; division into *non-malignant* and *malignant*.

NON-MALIGNANT TUMOURS:—

1st, Adipose sarcoma.
2nd, Cellular tumour, or simple vascular tumour.
3rd, Fibro cartilaginous tumour.
4th, Painful subcutaneous tubercle.
5th, Polypi.

Encysted tumours.....
- Meliceris.
- Atheroma.
- Steatoma.

LECTURE XXVI.

MALIGNANT DISEASES. Explanation of the sense in which the term "malignant" is to be understood; anatomical structure, of malignant growths; mode in which they extend themselves, and probable explanation of their appearance in parts remote from that primarily affected; question as to contagious mode of origin; causes. CANCER the *generic* term for malignant diseases; varieties,—1, SCIRRHUS. Mode of commencement; anatomical characters; parts most frequently affected; symptoms and progress.—*Cancerous cachexia*; causes; age most predisposed; treatment; *question as to the propriety of removal*; treatment of doubtful cases, and of cases in which the operation is not admissible. 2, MEDULLARY SARCOMA. Characters and anatomical structure; symptoms and progress; treatment. GELATINIFORM CANCER. Reference to the terms *mammary* and *pancreatic sarcoma, colloid cancer*, &c.

LECTURE XXVII.

SCROFULA. General nature of scrofulous diseases; scrofulous diathesis; varieties,—*sanguine, phlegmatic*; causes; pathology of tubercle—1, *mode of deposit*; 2, *progress*; 3, *origin*; general principles of treatment.

LECTURE XXVIII.

DIVISION IV.—Diseases and injuries of particular parts and

regions. 1*st Part*,—Diseases and injuries of particular textures. Bones. Recapitulation of some points in the anatomy of bone; classification of diseases of bone. Inflammation. Causes, symptoms, results, and treatment.

Lecture XXIX.

Caries. Appearance of a carious bone; symptoms of caries; progress and terminations; bones most predisposed; causes; prognosis and treatment. Necrosis—*analogous with mortification in the soft parts;* texture most frequently affected; causes; symptoms and progress; mode of separation of sequestrum; appearance of necrosed bone; formation of new bone; treatment.

Lecture XXX.

Exostosis. Most frequent situation; nature of the swelling; shape and structure; symptoms, causes, and treatment. *Tumours of bones, i. e.* development of adventitious tissue in or upon bone. 1. Non-malignant tumour from extravasated blood. Pulsating Tumours. Most frequent seat; symptoms, treatment. Fibro Cartilaginous Tumour. Cystic Tumour. 2. Malignant tumours. Osteo Sarcoma. Medullary Sarcoma. Scirrhus. Distinction between malignant and non-malignant growths. Rachitis. State of the bones; its connection with constitutional weakness; symptoms, treatment.

Lecture XXXI.

Fracture of particular bones Ossa nasi; malar; superior maxillary bone; lower jaw; clavicle.

Lecture XXXII.

Of humerus, radius and ulna; carpal bones; metacarpal, and phalanges.

Lecture XXXIII.

Of sternum and ribs; bones of the pelvis; femur; patella.

Lecture XXXIV.

Bones of Leg; Tarsus, metatarsus, and phalanges.

Lecture XXXV.

Dislocations. Symptoms more or less common to all dislocations; general principles of treatment; particular dislocations,—shoulder, clavicle, lower jaw and of Ribs.

Lecture XXXVI.

Dislocations of elbow, wrist, and phalanges. Hip.

Lecture XXXVII.

Dislocations of knee, ancle, and foot.

Lecture XXXVIII.

Diseases of Joints,—1, *Acute inflammation of the synovial membrane;* causes—*local and constitutional;* symptoms, —*peculiar nature of the swelling; absence of increased pain on pressing the ends of the bones together;* prognosis; treatment. 2, *Chronic inflammation* of synovial membrane; symptoms, progress, results, treatment. 3, *Abscess in a joint;* mode of diagnosis; treatment; results. 4, *Pulpy thickening of synovial membrane;* most frequent seat; symptoms; change which occurs in the synovial membrane; results; treatment.

Lecture XXXIX.

Diseases of Cartilages,—1, Atrophy; 2, Acute ulceration; 3, Chronic ulceration.—*Most important of all the diseases; may be consequent upon other diseases, or may commence in the cartilages;* symptoms; results; prognosis; treatment. 4, Caries of articular heads of bones; symptoms and treatment. 5, Anchylosis—*false—bony.* 6, Wounds of joints; sprains.

Lecture XL.

Amputations.

Lecture XLI.

Injuries and diseases of blood-vessels. 1, Recapitulation of the anatomy of the coats of blood-vessels. 2, *Inflammation;* acute arteritis; sub-acute arteritis. 3, aneurism; its nature; kinds of aneurism—*true, false, diffused;* causes; state of the coats predisposing to its formation; mode of commencement; symptoms; prognosis; treatment. Aneurismal varix. Varicose aneurism. Aneurism by anastomosis. Hæmorrhagic diathesis.

Lecture XLII.

Ligatures of vessels; important surgical relations of large trunks.

Lecture XLIII.

Diseases and injuries of veins. 1, Wounds of veins; nature of hæmorrhage; treatment. 2, Phlebitis,—subacute or circumscribed; symptoms; effects of, upon the vein; treatment. Acute Phlebitis. Its dangerous nature; causes; symptoms; pathology. *Secondary purulent deposits.* Treatment. 3, Varicose veins; how caused; effects of varicose veins; treatment. *Diseases of Lymphatics and nerves.*

Lecture XLIV.

Diseases and injuries of muscles, tendons, and bursæ. 1, Atrophy of muscles—*rigid, acute.* 2, Rupture; rupture of tendo achilles and of biceps. 3, Sprains. *Affection of bursæ.* Ganglion. Acute inflammation of bursæ. Surgical diseases of the skin,—1, warts; 2, corns; 3, tumours upon cicatrices. Malignant disease of skin.

Lecture XLV.

Injuries and diseases of particular parts and regions:—

1. Injuries of the head.

Classification.
- 1st, of containing parts.. Wounds of scalp. Fracture of skull.
- 2nd, of contained parts.. Wounds of brain. Concussion of ditto. Compression of ditto. Inflammation from injury.

1st, Wounds of Scalp; their peculiarities in regard to danger; treatment. Fracture of the skull. 1, simple; 2, complicated, with *effusions of blood, depression or injury of brain.* 1, Fracture of *base*; how produced; symptoms; result; treatment. 2, Fracture of arch. 1st, simple fracture; 2nd, compound fracture. Effusions of blood—*where generally situated; symptoms do not come on always at once;* danger; treatment. Fracture *(simple)* with depression; diagnosis. *Brain may not be compressed;* treatment. Compound fracture,

with separation of sutures. CONCUSSION OF THE BRAIN; definition—*not necessarily attended with any lesion*; manner in which it may be caused; symptoms—1st *degree*; 2nd *degree*. Peculiar state of mind sometimes following concussion; treatment. COMPRESSION OF THE BRAIN; symptoms; causes,—*Compression from extravasation of blood*; how occasioned; commencement and progress; situation of extravasation; diagnosis; differences between concussion and compression; treatment. WOUNDS OF THE BRAIN AND ITS MEMBRANES. Hernia cerebri. Inflammation of the brain from injury; time of appearance; symptoms; progress; results; treatment. Hydrocephalus—Paracentisis capitis.

LECTURE XLVI.

INJURIES OF SPINE. Concussion; extravasation of blood; dislocation and fracture. 1, *Concussion*; causes; symptoms; treatment. 2, *Extravasation*. FRACTURES OF VERTEBRÆ; danger dependent upon situation of fracture, in regard to the consequent injury of spinal cord; cause *generally, but not invariably, great degree of violence*; symptoms,—1st, *fracture of lower part of spinal column*; 2nd, *of lower part of neck, or upper part of dorsal region*; 3rd, *above the third cervical vertebræ*. Prognosis, *always unfavorable when there is displacement*; period of death dependent upon situation of fracture. Prognosis after blows on back very uncertain. Mode of death. Treatment. Fracture may occur without any displacement.

DISLOCATION OF VERTEBRÆ. DISEASES OF SPINE. 1, *Curvature of, from debility*; nature of curvature; causes; treatment. 2, *Curvature from rickets*. 3, *From disease*—angular or Pott's curvature; symptoms; consequences; treatment. *Spina bifida*; symptoms and treatment.

LECTURE XLVII.

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND ITS APPENDAGES. 1, Wounds of the eyelids, removal of foreign bodies; treatment of wounds of cornea, with prolapsus of iris. 2, Hordeolum or stye; opthalmia tarsi; trichiasis districhiasis. 3, ENTROPIUM, or inversion of eyelid; causes,—1st, *relaxation of the skin in old persons, with spasmodic contraction of the orbicularis muscle*; 2nd,

change in shape of tarsal cartilage; effects; treatment. ECTROPIUM, or eversion of the eyelids; lid generally affected; effects; causes,—1st, *from acute inflammation*; how occasioned; treatment; 2nd, *from thickening of conjunctiva, the result of chronic inflammation;* treatment; 3rd, *from the contraction of a cicatrix.* Lagophthalmos. Ptosis. Granular lids. Ancyloblepharon. Symblepharon. Tumours. Diseases of the lachrymal apparatus,—*Inflammation of gland; xerophthalmia; epiphora; closure of the puncta lachrymalia.* OBSTRUCTION OF NASAL DUCT; its results,—*chronic inflammation; acute inflammation.* FISTULA LACHRYMALIS. Operation for entropium, ectropium, and fistula lachrymalis.

LECTURE XLVIII.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EYE, OR OPHTHALMIA. Inflammation of the external membranes; 1. *Catarrhal ophthalmia, or* simple inflammation of the conjunctiva; causes,—*although called catarrhal, not necessarily caused by exposure to cold;* symptoms and treatment. 2. PURULENT OPHTHALMIA; differences between it and simple ophthalmia; varieties—1st, *purulent ophthalmia in children;* period of accession; causes; symptoms; treatment; prognosis; 2nd, *purulent ophthalmia in adults,* or Egyptian ophthalmia; its severity, and the rapidity of its progress; consequences; causes—*severe local irritation, contagion, infection;* symptoms—*chemosis.* 3rd, *Gonorrhœal ophthalmia,* characterized by its great severity; symptoms *essentially the same as those of the former variety;* causes; prognosis; danger—*depending upon sloughing of cornea*; treatment of this and former variety—*antiphlogistic, local stimulants, scarification.* SCROFULOUS OPHTHALMIA, a disorder of childhood; its connection with the scrofulous diathesis; symptoms, consequences, treatment. 4. Pterygium. Diseases of the cornea, 1st, *Inflammation;* 2nd, *Opacity,* 1, from effusion; *Nebula, Albugo, Pannus;* 2, from a cicatrix, *leucoma;* 3, *Onyx. Hypopium.* 4, ULCERS: causes; three varieties—1st, *healthy,* characters and treatment; 2nd, *inflamed;* 3rd, *indolent,* treatment. 5. *Staphyloma. Hernia corneæ. Conical cornea.*

LECTURE XLIX.

Diseases of sclerotic. 1. RHEUMATIC OPHTHALMIA; symptoms.

Causes; consequences; treatment. 2. CATARRHO RHEUMATIC OPHTHALMIA, a *combination of conjunctivitis* and *sclerotitis.* Diseases of the iris: 1st, IRITIS; peculiarity of inflammation; symptoms.—two *stages may be distinguished, one before, the other after the effusion of lymph.* Causes—*External injury or over-exertion—constitutional taint;* prognosis; varieties; treatment; *Mercury not admissible in the gouty form.* 2nd, Synechia. 3. ATRESIA IRIDIS. 4. MYOSIS. 5. MYDRIASIS. Artificial pupil. Cases proper for the performance of the operation.

LECTURE L.

Diseases of the lens. 1. Cataract. Causes, *may be injury, most frequently perverted nutrition.* Varieties—1st, *Hard cataract;* most common in elderly people. 2nd, *Radiated cataract.* 3rd, *Soft cataract.* 4th, *Capsular cataract.* 5th *Capsular lenticular. Treatment. Different kinds* of operations—1st, *Extraction;* 2nd, *Depression;* 3rd, *Breaking up.* CONGENITAL CATARACT; the operation should not be delayed longer than four months after birth. Treatment of opaque *capsule.* 2. GLAUCOMA; nature; cause of the greenish discoloration; symptoms; treatment. Diagnosis between it and cataract. 3. *Inflammation of the choroid coat.* 4. *Synchysis* and *Hydrophthalmia.* 5. *Strabismus* and *malignant diseases* of the eye.

LECTURE LI.

Affections of the ear. 1. Slight recapitulation of the more prominent points in its anatomy. 2. FOREIGN BODIES in the ear; effects of; mode of removal. 3. OTORRHŒA. *Inflammation of the lining membrane of external meatus;* causes; symptoms; consequences if neglected; treatment: 1st, *In the acute stage;* 2nd, *in the chronic stage.* 4. ACCUMULATION OF WAX. 5. POLYPUS; place of attachment; treatment. 6. FUNGOUS GRANULATIONS. 7. EAR-ACHE—*neuralgia of the ear unconnected with inflammation;* causes. How it may be distinguished from inflammation. 8. PENDULOUS GROWTHS from external ear. 9. ACUTE OTITIS; situation of inflammation; symptoms; treatment; CHRONIC OTITIS; causes; treatment. *DEAFNESS; causes; treatment.

* Treated very generally.

Lecture LII.

Affections of the nose. 1. Slight recapitulation of some points of its anatomy. 2. Presence and removal of *foreign bodies* from the nose. 3. Epistaxis; causes: 1st, *Injury;* 2nd, *Plethora;* 3rd, *Anæmia*. Treatment. *Mode of plugging the posterior nares.* 4. Nasal polypi: 1st, Gelatinous polypi; nature and situation; symptoms, consequences, treatment. *Liability to return after removal.* 2nd, Hydatid polypi. The *Carcinomatous* and *Fungoid polypi* are examples of malignant disease, and do not admit of cure. 3rd, Fibrous polypi; situation; mode of removal. 5. Chronic inflammation of schnerderian membrane; symptoms; liability to be mistaken for polypi; treatment. 6. Ozœna. 7. Abscess under the lining membrane of septum. 8. Lipoma.

Lecture LIII.

Diseases and injuries of face. 1. Wounds. Peculiarity in their treatment. 2. Lupus: 1st, *Herpus exedens, or noli me tangere;* mode of commencement; progress; results. 2nd, *Herpes non exedens,* a less severe form of lupus; *most common in scrofulous children.* Treatment of both forms. 3. Salivary fistula; its nature and treatment. Diseases and injuries about the mouth: 1st, Dropsy of the antrum; symptoms; causes; treatment. *Mode of perforating the cavity of the antrum.* 2nd, Malignant disease of antrum; situation, effects, treatment. 3rd, Non-Malignant fibrous tumour; distinctions between it and malignant disease; treatment. Operation for the removal of upper maxillary bone. 4th, Harelip; its different degrees; treatment. *Period at which the operation should be performed.* 5th, Fissure of the palate. *Mr. Ferguson's mode of operation.* 6th, Cancer of the lip; mode of commencement; operation for removal. 7th, Cancrum oris; its nature; symptoms; treatment. 8th, Ranula. Tongue-tie. 9th, Wounds of the Tongue—*liable to be attended with severe hæmorrhage;* mode of arresting it. 10th, Inflammation of the tongue. Hypertrophy. Cancer. Ulcers.

Lecture LIV.

Diseases of the gums. 1. Parulis, or gum boil; its causes

and treatment. *If neglected liable to be followed by caries and disease of jaw.* EPULIS and TUMOURS of lower jaw. Lancing the gums. OPERATION FOR REMOVAL OF LOWER JAW. Diseases of the teeth. IRREGULARITY OF PERMANENT TEETH. 2. INJURIES OF TEETH. 3. CARIES OF TEETH; mode of commencement; causes; treatment. *Fungous excrescence from the lining membrane of pulp cavity.* 4. NECROSIS OF TEETH. *Tooth-ache.* Mode of extracting teeth. 5. Hæmorrhage after extraction of teeth. Tartar.

Diseases and injuries about the throat: CYNANCHE TONSILLARIS, or acute inflammation of tonsil. Symptoms. Treatment. CHRONIC ENLARGEMENT OF TONSIL; subjects in which it occurs; effects; treatment. *Mode of removing the redundant part of the tonsil.* Enlargement of the uvula. SPASM OF ŒSOPHAGUS; causes; treatment. *Palsy of œsophagus. Dilatation of œsophagus. Ulceration and stricture.* FOREIGN BODIES. Mode of introducing probang.

LECTURE LV.

Affections of the larynx and trachea. 1. FOREIGN BODIES in the rima glottidis; mode of occurrence; treatment. 2. FOREIGN BODIES in the trachea; *symptoms are dependent on their situation*—1st, when in the lower part of larynx or upper part of trachea; 2nd, lower in the trachea; diagnosis of the presence of a foreign body; distinction between it and the symptoms of croup; treatment. LARYNGOTOMY and TRACHEOTOMY. *Circumstances requiring the performance of tracheotomy very briefly stated.* 3. SCALDS OF THE GLOTTIS; how produced; treatment. 4. WOUNDS OF THE THROAT; their peculiarity; kinds most frequently met with; treatment. *Necessity of great attention being paid to the state of the breathing.* Causes of difficulty of breathing.

LECTURE LVI.

BRONCHOCELE, or hypertrophy of the thyroid body; symptoms; consequences; causes; treatment—*Medical, Surgical.* ENCYSTED TUMOURS of thyroid body and in the neck. PAROTID TUMOURS. *Parotid gland sometimes but not always implicated.* Circumstances under which it would be proper to attempt their removal. WRY-NECK. Division of sterno-mastoid mus-

cle. *Injuries and Diseases of the chest.* 1. WOUNDS AND CONTUSIONS OF PARIETIES. 2. PENETRATING WOUNDS; symptoms and treatment. 3. WOUNDS OF THE LUNGS; symptoms; diagnosis; prognosis; treatment.

LECTURE LVII.

1. PNEUMOTHORAX; symptoms; causes; treatment (Surgical). 2. HÆMOTHORAX; how it may be known; treatment. 3. HYDROTHORAX; symptoms, causes, and treatment. PARACENTESIS THORACIS. 4. EMPHYSEMA; symptoms; cause; treatment. 5. Wounds of the HEART. *Injuries and diseases of abdomen.* CONTUSIONS OF WALLS. Consequences; treatment. WOUNDS: 1st, simple, not penetrating; 2nd, penetrating wounds, without injury of the viscera; treatment and dangers.

LECTURE LVIII.

PENETRATING WOUNDS, with injury of viscera. *Impossibility of always ascertaining that the viscera are wounded.* Symptoms which may be present as regards wounds of the stomach, intestines, liver, gall-bladder, kidney, bladder. 1. PENETRATING WOUNDS, with protrusion of viscera. Treatment of protruded part. Mode of reduction. 2. PENETRATING WOUNDS, with *injury* and protrusion of viscera. 3. Artificial anus. *Treatment of penetrating wounds.*

LECTURE LIX.

HERNIA. 1. Definition of hernia and of rupture. 2. Nature of the hernial sac. 3. Situation and contents, determining the *designation, viz :—*

Contents...
- Enterocele.
- Epiplocele.
- Entero—Epiplocele.
- Hernia of cœcum, stomach, bladder, &c.

Situation...
- Inginual hernia.
- Femoral.
- Buboncele.
- Oscheocele.
- Exomphalos, or umbilical hernia.
- Ventral hernia.
- Hernia of Foramen Ovale, Vagina, &c.

4. Division into *reducible and irreducible, incarcerated and strangulated.* 5. Causes; *predisposing* and *exciting.* 6. Symptoms of a reducible hernia.

Lecture LX.

Anatomy of inguinal hernia.

Lecture LXI.

Strangulated hernia. Cause of strangulation; seat of stricture; symptoms. *Duration subject to great variation.* Morbid appearances from strangulated hernia. Treatment. 1, Taxis. 2, Auxiliary measures — *bleeding* — *warm bath* — *an opiate* — *tobacco injection* — *cold purgatives* and *enemata* — *chloroform.* Question as to the time when the operation should be performed. Nature of the operation. After-treatment. Inguinal hernia. Varieties. — 1st, Oblique; mode of occurrence; coverings. 2nd, Direct, course and coverings; 3rd, Congenital; how occasioned. Diagnosis between inguinal hernia and hydrocele and cirsocele. Treatment. Operation.

Lecture LXII.

Anatomy of the femoral region.

Lecture LXIII.

Femoral hernia; situation of the swelling; diagnosis. Operation.

Lecture LXIV.

Surgical anatomy of the perineum.

Lecture LXV.

Affections of the urinary organs. 1. Retention of urine; its causes. *Stricture of urethra:* 1st, Spasmodic stricture; mode of occurrence; symptoms; consequences. 2nd, Inflammatory stricture, *a variety of the spasmodic, usually occurring in persons improperly treated for gonorrhœa.* Treatment. Puncture of the bladder: 1st, *through the rectum;* 2nd, *above the pubes;* 3rd, *cutting into the urethra.* 3. Permanent stricture; its nature, situation, causes, symptoms, consequences; *post mortem* appearances; treatment: 1st, *by bougie;* applicable to any recent stricture; 2nd, *by metallic instruments;* 3rd, *by retention of the instrument* in the bladder; 4th, *caustic bougie;* 5th, *division of stricture.* 4. Urinary abscess; mode of production; symptoms; treatment. 5. Rupture of urethra; how occasioned; symptoms, treatment,

Lecture LXVI.

Diseases of the prostate and bladder: 1, Acute inflammation of prostate; causes, symptoms, treatment. 2, Abscess. Symptoms which denote the formation of matter treatment. 3, Chronic enlargement; period of life at which it commences; symptoms; treatment. Retention of urine from enlarged prostate. 4, Calculi. Acute inflammation of the bladder; symptoms; causes; and treatment; *Chronic inflammation;* its frequency; circumstances under which it occurs; symptoms; treatment, *general* and *local; Irritable bladder.* Paralysis.

Lecture LXVII.

Stone in the bladder; symptoms; sources of calculi; composition; varieties of calculi; size and number; treatment: 1st, *by injection;* 2nd, *extraction by the urethra.* Operations of lithotrity and lithotomy.

Lecture LXVIII.

Affections of the genital organs. Acute inflammation of the scrotum; circumstances under which it occurs; its connection with hydrocele; its termination in gangrene, if neglected; treatment. Hypertrophied scrotum. Hydrocele; nature of the swelling; causes; distinction between it and hernia; varieties — *congenital hydrocele — encysted — hydrocele of the cord.* Treatment. Hœmatocele; causes; symptoms; treatment. Varicocele; side upon which it most frequently occurs; peculiar character of swelling; how it may be distinguished from hernia; treatment.

Lecture LXIX.

Diseases of testicle. Acute Orchitis. *Its frequent connection with gonorrhœa;* symptoms and treatment. Chronic orchitis; causes; mode of commencement and progress; treatment. Abscess of testicle: 1st, simple; 2nd, connected with the deposit of tubercle. Fungous testes; treatment. *Atrophy and Neuralgia.* Malignant diseases. Operation of castration. Phymosis; circumstances under which it occurs; *operation.* Paraphymosis; mode of reduction; dangers if ne-

glected. Malignant disease of penis. Congenital malformations—*Epispadius, Hypospadius.*

LECTURE LXX.

Diseases about the rectum and anus. *Foreign bodies*; mode of removal. *Spasm* of the sphinter ani. *Hæmorrhoids.* Warts and condylomata. Abscesses. Fistula in ano. Fissure. Prolapsus. Stricture of rectum.

LECTURE LXXI.

Diseases of the female organs of generation: 1. BLENORRHŒA; its frequency in young children; causes and treatment. PHAGEDENIC ULCERATION of the labia; *its resemblance to cancrum oris*; danger; treatment. PRETERNATURAL COMMUNICATION between, 1st, the *vagina and bladder*; 2nd, *the vagina and rectum*; causes, and treatment. TUMORS in connection with the vagina and uterus. Various forms of *polypi.*

Diseases of female breast: 1. ACUTE INFLAMMATION. 2. Chronic enlargement. 3. Neuralgia. 4. Tumors, non-malignant and malignant.

LECTURE LXXII.

Congenital malformations. CLUB-FOOT. Varieties. *Varus. Valgus. Equinus.* STRABISMUS. IMPERFORATE ANUS. IMPERFORATE HYMEN, &c.

APPENDIX G.

Table of Diseases and Injuries treated in the Clinical Surgical Ward during the Session 1850-51.

Diseases.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remarks.
Abscess .... Acute	6	6	..	
Abscess .... Chronic	4	4	..	
Burns and Scalds	3	3	..	
Cataract	1	1	..	
Condylomata	5	5	..	
Contusions	2	2	..	
Diseases of Bones.. Caries	2	1	*1	* In the fatal case the bones of the foot were affected. Amputation was performed below the knee; the stump suppurated extensively, and the patient sunk under hectic a month after the operation.
Diseases of Bones.. Necrosis	2	2	..	
Diseases of Urinary Organs..... Calculus Vesicæ.....	†5	3	..	† Four operated upon; three discharged; one under treatment, almost well; one waiting to be operated upon.
Diseases of Urinary Organs..... ,, Urethræ	1	1	..	
Diseases of Urinary Organs..... Retention of Urine....	4	3	‡1	‡ The fatal case occurred in a man in whom there existed extensive disease of the prostate and bladder; the prostatic portion of the urethra had given way, leading to extravasation of urine, and disease of the parts in the neighbourhood.
Diseases of Urinary Organs..... Stricture of Urethra ..	7	7	..	
Dislocations ..... Ankle	§1	..	..	§ Remains under treatment.
Dislocations ..... Jaw	1	1	..	
Dislocations ..... Hip	1	1	..	

Table of Diseases and Injuries treated in the Clinical Surgical Ward (continued).

Diseases.			Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remarks.
Dracunculus			3	3	..	
Erysipelas			2	2	..	
„ Phlegmonoides			2	1	1	Fatal case, complicated with dysentery.
Fractures..	Simple.....	Arm.....	3	3	..	
		Forearm	4	4	..	
		Leg	9	9	..	
		Olecranon ..	1	1	..	
		Radius.....	2	2	..	
		Ribs.....	1	1	..	
		Thigh	5	5	..	
		Ulna	2	2	..	
	Compound	Carpus	1	1	..	
		Finger.....	2	2	..	
		Jaw ‖	1	..	1	
		Leg	3	3	..	
		Metacarpus..	1	1	..	
	Comminuted ..	Forearm ‖ ..	1	..	..	‖ These all occurred in the same individual.
		Os calcis ‖ ..	1	..	..	
		Patella ‖	1	..	..	
	Compound and Comminuted.	Leg	2	..	¶2	¶ One an old decrepid woman. The other is a stout man, who jumped into a well whilst in a state of insanity; primary amputation was performed; died from irritative fever.
Gangrena Senilis			1	1	..	
Gangrene of Forearm			1	..	**1	** Amputation performed, stump healed. Died some months afterwards from dysentery.
„ Scrotum			1	1	..	

Hæmorrhoids		4	4	..	
Hernia Strangulated Inguinal		1	..	1	
Hydrocele		4	4	..	
Injuries of Head	Concussion of the Brain	2	2	..	
	Fracture of Base of Skull	1	..	1	
Paronychia		2	2	..	
Prolapsus Ani		1	1	..	
Syphilitic Diseases	Primary	8	8	..	
	Secondary	9	9	..	
	Gonorrhœa	3	3	..	
Tetanus		2	1	1	
Tumors	Encysted	1	1	..	
	Of Hand (Fatty)	1	1	..	
	,, Jaw (Fibrous)	1	1	..	
Ulcers	Indolent	3	3	..	
	Irritable	2	2	..	
	Scorbutic	6	6	..	
	Sloughing	3	3	..	
	Weak	4	4	..	
Wounds	Contused and Lacerated	26	26	..	The fatal case complicated with fracture of the radius and wound of wrist-joint. Amputation performed; death from tetanus.
	Incised	3	2	1	
	Punctured	3	3	..	
Total		183	166	11	

JOHN PEET,
Professor of Surgery.

APPENDIX H.

Table of Capital and Minor Operations performed in the presence of the Students, during the Session 1850-51.

Amputation of Fore-arm	3
do. Leg	3
do. Thigh	1
Strangulated Inguinal Hernia	1
Lithotomy	4
Puncturing Bladder above the Pubes	1
	13
Amputation of Fingers and Toes	5
Applying Issues, Setons, and Sutures	40
Bleeding	35
Circumcision...	6
Cupping	54
Cutting into Perineum for extravasation of Urine	2
Dividing Tendo Achilles	2
Extracting foreign bodies from the Nose	5
do. Teeth	135
Lancing Gums	10
Ligaturing Hæmorrhoids	10
Opening Abscesses	245
Paracentesis Abdominis	4
Passing Catheters and Sounds	94
Puncturing Ganglia	4
Reducing Dislocation of Ancle	1
do. do. Jaw	3
do. do. Hip	1
Removing Calculus from Urethra	2
do. Epulis	1
do. Polypus from Nose	2
do. do. Ear	1
do. Tumors	6
do. Warty Excrescences	4
Slitting up Sinuses	10
Tapping and Injecting for Hydrocele	81
	776

JOHN PEET,
Professor of Surgery

APPENDIX I.

No. 504 of 1850.

Board of Education, Bombay, 10th August 1850.

To

J. G. LUMSDEN, Esq.,

Secretary to Government, General Department.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Education to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2661, dated 6th instant, and accompanying copy of a Despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Government of India (No. 10), dated 23rd April last, declining to sanction the appointment of separate Professors of Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence, and a Curator for the Museum of the Grant Medical College.

2. In reply, I am directed to state that as the Board of Education have on four separate occasions, in letters noted in the margin, urged upon Government the necessity of appointing Professors of Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence in the Grant Medical College; and as under this necessity the services of two gentlemen, who liberally volunteered their assistance, have during the past and present Sessions been taken advantage of, it is incumbent on the Board again distinctly to place this matter before Government, for the information of the Government of India and the Hon'ble Court of Directors.

No. 588 of 1848, 26th August 1848.
No. 107 of 1849, 28th February 1849.
No. 136 of 1850, 7th March 1850.
No. 355 of 1850, 6th June 1850.

3. The Board desire again to urge the measure, on the ground of its absolute necessity as regards the efficiency of the Grant College as a Medical School; and further, they desire to correct the erroneous impressions relative to the expense of the Institution which are apparent in the Statement forwarded to the

Government of Bombay by that of India, under date the 19th May 1849, and transmitted to the Board with Government letter in the General Department No. 1959, dated 9th June 1849, and again more apparent in the 3rd para. of the Honorable Court's Despatch now under reply.

4. The Honorable Court, in the 5th para. of this Despatch, observe—"We trust, under proper management, it may be the means of imparting to the Native youth at Bombay the advantages of a scientific Medical education, similar to that which is enjoyed in the Bengal Presidency through the medium of the Calcutta Medical College." The Board consider it necessary to state distinctly to Government that there is only one mode by which the advantages of a scientific Medical education can be imparted to the Native youth of Bombay by the Grant Medical College, as they are to the Native youth of Bengal by the Calcutta Medical College; and that is by making the means of instruction equally efficient in both Institutions. If the means of instruction in two such important branches of Medical education as Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence are withheld, it is impossible, I am directed to say, that a scientific Medical education can be imparted to the Native youth of this Presidency, and that they can become qualified to avail themselves of the liberal intentions of the Court, communicated in the 6th para. of the Despatch.

5. It is proposed by the Hon'ble Court that the three Professors at present in the Institution should, in addition to Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, Materia Medica, Botany, Surgery, Practice of Medicine, Clinical Medicine, and Clinical Surgery, instruct also in Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence, and they are required to do so with the same efficiency as the eight Professors by whom these duties are performed in the Calcutta Medical College. On this point I am desired to state, for the information of the Government and the Hon'ble Court, that at present each Professor of the Grant Medical College instructs in three branches of Medical study a greater number than is given by individual Professors of either the Schools of Calcutta or Madras, or, indeed, of any Medical School in Europe; for it is acknowledged by all competent authorities that Medical edu-

cation can never be so efficiently conducted as under a suitable division of labour; and Examining Medical Corporations in Europe will not acknowledge Medical Schools in which this principle is not fully and truly observed. And on this subject the Board request that the Hon'ble Court would be pleased to consider the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd paras. of a Minute by Dr. McLennan, of 21st August 1848, (copy of which paras. accompany this letter,) in which it is shown that it is physically impossible for the present Professors of the College to do more than they are at present performing; and the Board, too, I am directed to say, are fully assured of the accuracy of the statement, for it was made by Dr. McLennan after an intimate knowledge of the working of the College and Hospital, and Vaccination Departments, during two years, when he was Superintending Surgeon of the Presidency Division.

6. The Board beg to be allowed to examine the grounds on which it is proposed by the Hon'ble Court that three Professors of the Grant College should perform the same amount of Collegiate duty as the eight Professors of the Bengal College: 1st, the proposition rests on the circumstance that the number of students in the third year of this College amounts only to twenty-two; but in resting the proposition on this ground, it seems to the Board that the undoubted fact that there is almost, or quite as much, labour in lecturing to twenty-two students as in lecturing to a far greater number, has been lost sight of. Moreover, the Board beg to state that in making this allusion to the number of students in the College, it has been overlooked that the Institution is merely in its infancy; that the increase of numbers has been steadily progressive from year to year; that at present there are thirty-four regular students, and sixteen Student Apprentices—an aggregate of fifty—under instruction; that the inducement to study Medicine by the prospect of Government employment has not been held out to the students of Bombay, as to those of Bengal; and this circumstance alone would be sufficient explanation of the comparative difference in numbers.

7. I am further desired to point out that in stating the numbers in the Bengal Medical College and in the Madras Medical School, it has been overlooked that fully one-half of the former,

and almost the entire number of the latter, are not regular students of Medicine, but Apprentices in the Government Service, being trained for the subordinate duties of the Government Hospitals, not consequently the class of students to whom the Court alludes in the 5th and 6th paras. of their Despatch, and on whose account alone it is necessary to have the efficient means of instruction now under solicitation, and for whom alone it is maintained in the Bengal College.

8. The proposition of the Hon'ble Court, that the present Professors in the Grant College should, in addition to the laborious duties they now perform, also teach Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence, is also grounded on the assumption that these Officers are highly paid; whereas it will be easy to show that they are rather under-paid for the nature of the duties they perform, and in comparison with the Teachers of both Bengal and Madras.

9. The aggregate annual salaries of these gentlemen, as estimated by the Court, and viewed as a charge against the Medical College, is stated in the 3rd para. of the Despatch to be Rupees 28,566-12-0, but of this sum the military pay and allowances of these Officers amounts to Rs. 9,866-12-0. To these they are entitled from the Commissions they hold in the Public Service, and this amount they would receive in any other situations in which they might be placed. It seems to the Board, therefore, very doubtful whether this charge ought to be debited to the Medical College; but however this may be, if this principle (charging the military pay and allowances to the cost of Medical education) were applied to the Medical College of Bengal, and the Medical School of Madras, as it has now been to that of Bombay, the annual charge on account of Professors in the former, which, in the Statement accompanying the letter from the Government of India dated 19th May 1849, stands at Rupees 36,516, would, at the very least, be doubled, and the charge for the Professors in the Madras School, which, in the same Statement, stands at Rupees 9,000, would, if made to include, as with the Bombay Teachers, all their emoluments, be increased by the sum of Rupees 48,288.

10. In continuing the explanation of the financial state of

the Grant College, the Board would further point out that of the balance of the sum stated by the Hon'ble Court, after the deduction of the military pay and allowances of the Professors, viz. Rupees 19,200, there is only the sum of Rupees 10,800 incurred as charges on account of Medical education, the remainder, Rupees 8,400, is a charge on account of the Native General Hospital, (now the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital,) and the Presidency Department of Vaccination; both of these are charges which existed long before the Medical College was instituted, and which would require to be continued if the College were to be abolished.

11. In order that Government and the Hon'ble Court may have perfect assurance that the view now taken of the cost of the Medical College is strictly correct, I am directed to refer them to the 15th para. of the letter of the Bombay Government No. 3,850, dated 11th November 1840, addressed to the Committee who were appointed to arrange the details of the College and Hospital. The para. is as follows :—

For the Medical College the following sums are to be appropriated :—

Salary of the Surgeon of the Native General Hospital	Rs. 4,800-0-0
Do. of the Vaccinator	3,600-0-0
Additional expenditure allowed by the Supreme Government in their letter dated 18th July 1838, and which, from the monthly allowance granted to the Native Dispensary having been included in the Hospital expenses, required to be increased from Rupees 12,000 to	15,600-0-0
Rupees..	24,000-0-0

Whilst for the establishment of the College the following arrangement is proposed :—

Superintendent, who is also to be Surgeon of the Hospital, Rupees 700 per mensem..	Rs. 8,400-0-0
One Assistant, who is also to be Vaccinator, Rupees 450 per mensem	5,400-0-0
One Assistant, who is to have charge of the Dispensary ..	5,400-0-0
Maintenance for pupils, at Rupees 200 per mensem. ..	2,400-0-0
Inferior Officers and Contingencies, ditto ditto ..	2,400-0-0
Rupees..	24,000-0-0

12. From the above extract of the Government letter it is very evident that of the Rupees 15,600 additional expense incur-

red on account of the College, Rupees 10,800 only were on account of the Professors for their duties in the College, the remaining part of the salaries was defrayed from previously existing charges for the Native General Hospital and the Vaccination Department, and was granted to these Officers for these latter duties, which also they were to perform as well as the College duties.

13. The Board would here take this opportunity of suggesting to Government the expediency of preventing for the future all misapprehension whatsoever relative to the expenses incurred on account of Medical education in this Presidency, by instructing the Accountant General so to adjust the accounts of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, the Vaccination Department, and the Grant College, that each should stand debited with the just proportion of the salaries paid to the Officers for discharging these double duties.

14. To the account of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, formerly the Native General Hospital, and to the Presidency Vaccination Department, there should be charged for the Surgeon's salary Rupees 400, and to the Assistants and the Vaccinator's Rupees 300 per mensem, or Rupees 8,400 per annum, while to the account of the Grant Medical College there should be charged on account of the Superintendent, who is also Professor of the Practice of Medicine, the Institutes of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine ... ...Rs. 300 0 0
On account of the Professor of Anatomy, of Surgery, and of Clinical Surgery. 300 0 0
Professor of Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Botany. 300 0 0

Rupees per mensem... 900 0 0
Or Rupees 10,800 per annum.

15. The Board are anxious again to press upon the attention of Government that in stating the aggregate staff salary of Dr. Morehead at Rupees 700, and those of Professors Peet and Giraud at Rupees 450 each, it has been altogether overlooked that these gentlemen are not only Teachers in the Medical College, instructing in a greater number of branches of Medical education than the individual Teachers in any other Medical School with which the Board is acquainted, but are also conducting the Medical

and Surgical duties of the most extensive Hospital in India, in which the daily average number of sick is about 270, and in which in the past year 4,172 sick were treated, as well as of a Dispensary for out-patients in which the daily attendance of patients is above 149, and in which during the past year 8,996 were treated, as well as the Department of Vaccination at the Presidency; and yet it is on Officers conducting these onerous duties, and for these duties so moderately remunerated, that, under some misapprehension of the financial arrangements of the College, it is proposed by the Hon'ble Court to impose still further duties.

16. The Board desire still further to dwell on this subject, for it is most expedient that this explanation should be a final one, and should leave no room for further misapprehension being ever entertained relative to the Grant College. It has thus been made clear that the three present Professors do not receive more than 300 Rupees each for the duties which they have been required to perform, and which they have executed with perfect success. They have been required to establish Medical education among the Natives of Western India, to overcome the prejudices and obstacles that were opposed to these new and important, but in some respects distasteful studies. They were required to do this, not as a gratification to themselves, but by the order of Government, under the sanction of the Hon'ble Court, and for the good of the State. These important, and laborious, and unsolicited duties have been assiduously, honestly, and successfully performed. The Board would also bring to the recollection of Government and the Hon'ble Court that when measures in every respect similar in character and object were entered upon in Bengal, in 1835, they were looked upon as so important, and the duties involved in carrying them out so responsible, that the staff salary of the Superintendent was fixed at Rupees 1,200 per mensem, and that of each of the two other Professors at Rupees 600 each; and the Board may with truth add that there was nothing in the nature of the duties—nothing in the position of the parties engaged—that can explain the different estimate which has been attached to these labours and responsibilities in the two Presidencies. The Superintendent of the Calcutta Col-

lege at the time of appointment was a Medical Officer of about six years' standing; the Superintendent of the Bombay College at the time of appointment was an Officer of fifteen years' standing—was selected on no solicitation of his own—was removed from other responsible duties in the Medical and Educational Departments, which he had for some years filled, and for which he received a staff salary of Rupees 650 per mensem—in order that he might give his services in this new and important field.

17. The Board would further remark that the same disproportion between the allowances of the Professors of the Bengal and Bombay Colleges is still apparent. Each of the Professors of the Bombay College, the Superintendent included, teaches various branches of Medical study, and receives Rupees 300 per mensem. The Professors in the Bengal College each, for teaching a single branch, receive Rupees 400. In the Madras Medical School Professors for each branch receive Rupees 300, and Rupees 100 additional to the Superintendent are allotted. The present incumbents receive only a moiety, (Rupees 150,) and this because for other duties they are in the receipt of salaries of from Rupees 700 to Rupees 1,000 per mensem.

18. The Board beg to state that they have entered into this long detail, and into these comparisons, with the view of removing the impression which exists that the Professors of the Grant College are better paid than those of Bengal and Madras,—an erroneous impression which has been made the grounds of withholding from the Medical School of this Presidency that necessary assistance and support which have with a liberal hand been extended to the similar Institutions of the sister Presidencies, and which, if still withheld from that of Bombay, will render of little avail much of that expense which has already been incurred.

19. In concluding this subject, I am directed to state that although in this reference no mention has been made of the appointment of Curator of the Museum, yet its institution is not thought less necessary than when it was first recommended, but the Board have now confined themselves to treating of the Professorships, without which, in their opinion, the education of the students cannot be completed.

20. With regard to the second para. of your letter, I am

desired to intimate to Government that the Board do not consider it necessary at the present moment to make any appointment of Sub-Assistant Surgeons, as the final Examination of the students will not be held before April next. I am directed, however, to request that Government will be pleased to publish in the Government Gazette the 4th, 5th, and 6th paras. of the Hon'ble Court's Despatch, for the information and encouragement of the students of the College, and of the Native community in general.

The Board would at the same time suggest that it would be inexpedient to publish the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd paras. of the Despatch, as their influence on the College could not be otherwise than injurious.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) M. STOVELL,

Secretary.

Extract of a Minute by John McLennan, Esq., dated 21st August 1848.

Having been recommended to proceed to Europe for the recovery of my health, and agreeing with my Medical advisers as to the advisability of this measure, I shall soon be constrained to relinquish my seat at the Board of Education.

2. Having been a Member of the Board since the commencement of the Grant Medical College, and having previously been a Member of the different Committees assembled to take into consideration the establishment of the College and of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, connected therewith, I would wish, before leaving, to place before the Board my opinion on some matters (as they seem to me) of vast importance to the successful and complete working out of this most important and most deserving Institution, which now promises to do so much for the interests of humanity on this side of India; and first, with regard to its talented Superintendent and Professors. No one who has had the opportunity, which I have enjoyed, of seeing the great weight of duty which presses on all of these Officers, and who has witnessed, as I have done, the unwearied industry and attention with which their most important avocations are performed, can come to any other conclusion than that no amount of assiduity

or diligence can enable them to compass more work than they now perform.

3. From the Reports of the Grant Medical College for the years 1845-46, 1846-47, and 1847-48, and from the prospectus of the course of instruction for the present Session 1848-49, the following facts are made evident :—

1st. That the course of instruction of the students of the College comprises all that is necessary for a complete practical Medical education : it includes three courses of Anatomy, demonstrative and practical ; two courses of Chemistry, theoretical and practical ; two courses of Materia Medica (including Botany and Practical Pharmacy) ; two courses of the general doctrines of Physiology, Pathology, and Therapeutics ; two or three * courses of the Practice of Medicine ; two or three courses of the Practice of Surgery ; two or three courses of the systematic Clinical instruction in Medicine and Surgery ; one or two courses of Midwifery, and one or two courses of Medical Jurisprudence.

2nd. All these courses of instruction, with exception of Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence, are at present in active operation ; and the students for the most part evince that degree of industry and ability which gives fair assurance of ultimate professional proficiency. Provision for instruction in Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence has not yet been made ; and it is to this point that I would first request the attention of the Board.

4. The Superintendent, and each Professor, begins his day by going to the Hospital, between six and seven A. M., and continues there and in the Dispensary attached till nine A. M. or later. From ten A. M. lectures, examinations, and practical instruction commence in the College, and continue till four P. M. Dr. Morehead, in addition to the general superintendence and management of the Institution, delivers in the course of the Session seventy-two lectures on the general doctrines of Physiology, Pathology, and Therapeutics ; seventy-two lectures on the Practice of Medicine ; and thirty-six lectures on Clinical Medicine ; and holds examinations on the subjects of the lectures.

* The large number is in the event of the curriculum extending to five years ; and it is not doubted will be the rule, and the four years' curriculum the exception.

Mr. Peet delivers one hundred and eight lectures on Anatomy, and superintends and directs the students in their Practical Anatomy; also seventy-two lectures on Surgery; and thirty-six lectures on Clinical Surgery; and holds examinations on the subjects of the lectures. He further superintends the Presidency Vaccination Department.

Dr. Giraud delivers seventy-two lectures on Chemistry, and seventy-two on Materia Medica and Botany; superintends the students in the Practice of Pharmacy; conducts a course of instruction in Practical Chemistry; and holds examinations on the subjects of the lectures. The evening visit to the Hospital has also to be made by each of these Officers.

From this detail it must be evident that these gentlemen cannot do more than they now perform; and I would therefore suggest that the Superintendent be called on to state what are the arrangements which he contemplates for the instruction of the students in these two branches of Medical *science*—"Midwifery" and "Medical Jurisprudence."

In the Calcutta College there is a corps of six or seven Professors, who obtain per mensem from Rupees 800 to Rupees 400 for each subject on which they instruct; those drawing the smaller salaries having, in addition, other appointments under Government.

This system, viz. that of taking advantage of the services of Officers who already have other occupations, might (it seems to me) be adopted here to provide for the wants of the Grant College in its next Session. Rupees 200 might perhaps be allotted for Midwifery and Clinical Midwifery, and Rupees 150 for Medical Jurisprudence. There is *this* advantage, in an immediate consideration of the subject, that if Government assent to the proposition, which I cannot doubt they will do, (in fact if they do not, I do not see how the *education of* the students can be completed,) time will be given to the authorities and to the Superintendent to make inquiries about Lecturers; and the Lecturers or Professors when chosen will have time before the commencement of the Session to prepare for their courses of lectures.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) M. STOVELL,
Secretary.

APPENDIX K.

OBSTETRIC INSTITUTION.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Committee of the Obstetric Institution held on the 23rd November 1850.

The Committee having met, the following letter from Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was read :—

"SIR,—I have to request that you will be good enough to submit to the Committee the following suggestions relative to the establishment of the Obstetric Institution.

"2. It has been explained to me that in order to carry out the objects of the Institution in an effective and satisfactory manner, it is necessary that the building should be erected in the neighbourhood of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital; and I have further reason to believe that part of the ground possessed by me to the North of the Hospital and College compound will be the most convenient situation for it.

"3. Under these circumstances, I beg to submit the following proposals for the acceptance of the Committee :—

"1st. I will give so much of that piece of ground, with the houses upon it, which extends in the line of the Parell Road between the Northerly side of the Grant College compound and my new tank, as may be required for the purpose of the Institution.

"2nd. In addition to my previous subscriptions, amounting to Rs. 6,000, I will contribute a further sum of Rs. 9,000, making an aggregate of Rs. 15,000 for the erection of a suitable building, this being the contemplated cost, as shown by the Civil Architect's plans and estimates.

"3rd. The only conditions which I attach to these proposals are, that the Committee will superintend the erection of a suitable building, and make the necessary arrangements for its after management.

"4th. I may also add that it must be distinctly understood, that I am not to be called upon hereafter for the payment of any further sum beyond the Rs. 15,000 before-mentioned as necessary for the erection of the building; and that after the completion of the building, it must be kept in repair at the expense of the Institution, or of Government.

"I have the honor to be,

"Sir,

"Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) "JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

"*Bombay, 16th November* 1850.

"To C. Morehead, Esquire,

Secretary to the Committee of the Obstetric Institution."

Mr. Warden then moved the following Resolution, which was seconded by Dr. Morehead, and unanimously adopted :—

Resolved—That the Committee accept, with much thankfulness, the very liberal proposals which have been communicated by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy in the letter which has just been read. That, keeping in view the close relation which must subsist between the Obstetric Institution and the Grant Medical College, and the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, the Committee cannot too highly appreciate the generous consideration which has placed at their disposal a valuable piece of ground* adjoining the Hospital and College, and has contributed a sum sufficient for the erection of the building, thus leaving the principal part of the contributions of the general community to be funded and appropriated for the current expenses of the Institution.

That the Committee feel assured that all the Subscribers will cordially concur with them in desiring that there should be some permanent record of this act of munificent philanthropy. They therefore resolve to request Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy to permit his name to live in association with these his good deeds, by allowing the new Charity to be designated the "Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Obstetric Institution."

2. The Secretary submitted to the Committee the state of the funds of the Institution. The Subscriptions realized, exclusive of the Donation of Rs. 15,000 by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, amount to Rs. 15,346-7-10. Of this Rs. 10,000 have been invested in the Government 5 per cent. Loan, and Rs. 5,346-7-10 are in cash in the Bank of Bombay.

Subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 240 are still due. The expenses incurred on account of printing the Proceedings of the Meeting in English, Marathee, and Guzerathee, and the payment of advertisements and postage, amount to Rs. 88-2-0.

3. The Secretary submitted a plan with the elevation of the building of the Obstetric Institution, with estimates and tenders, prepared by Captain Estridge, the Civil Architect.

The building is to consist of three Wards, suitably arranged for the accommodation of twenty-four patients, a room for the Matron, and a waiting and prescribing room suitable for a dispen-

* The estimated value of the ground and house is Rs. 15,000.

sary for the treatment of the diseases of women and children. Outside the Wards, on each side, there will be a closed verandah, ten feet wide.

The floors of the Wards will be boarded with teak planks ; the verandah paved with Porebunder stone ; and the plan provides efficient ventilation. The Civil Architect's estimates amount to Rupees 16,948.

Two tenders have been received, one for Rs. 15,011, the other Rs. 14,516.

The Committee approved of the plan and estimates, and

RESOLVED—That the best thanks of the Committee be communicated to Captain Estridge for his kindness in preparing the plan and the estimate, and that he be requested to allow his name to be entered in the list of Members of the Committee.

4. The Committee then took into consideration the arrangements for the erection of the building, and

RESOLVED—That the following Members of the Committee form a Sub-Committee for arranging the transfer of the ground which has been presented by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and for superintending the erection of the building, which should be commenced without delay :—

J. Warden, Esq.
Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esq.
Manockjee Limjee, Esq.
Captain Estridge.
Dr. Peele.
Dr. Morehead.

5. It was then proposed by Mr. Warden, and seconded by Dr. Leith,

That the best thanks of the Committee be offered to the Secretary, Dr. Morehead, for the zeal and discretion with which he has realized the means by which so much progress has been made towards the accomplishment of the object of bestowing an Obstetric Institution on the community of Bombay.

(Signed) C. MOREHEAD,
Secretary.

Letter from Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy to the Secretary of the Committee.

C. MOREHEAD, Esq.,

Secretary to the Committee of the Obstetric Institution,

Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, handing me copy of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Committee of the Obstetric Institution, from which I learn that the Committee have accepted the proposals contained in my letter to your address of the 16th instant.

2. I feel gratified at the wish expressed by the Committee, that this Institution should bear my name; and I have much pleasure in complying with the request to that effect conveyed in your letter now under reply.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obdt. Servant,

(Signed) JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

Khandalla, 27th November 1850.

(True Copies.)

C. MOREHEAD,

Secretary.

APPENDIX L.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The following are the Rules laid down for the Examination of Candidates for the Diploma of Graduate of the Grant Medical College of Bombay, sanctioned by Government and the Board of Education.

They are to be regarded merely as an amplification of No. 16 of the College Regulations, and as in no respect affecting any other of the College Regulations.

1. The subjects of examination are classed in two divisions :—

(*a*) Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Botany.

(*b*) Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Medical Jurisprudence.

2. The Examination in the subjects of division (*a*) is called "First Examination"; the Examination in the subjects of division (*b*) is called "Final Examination."

3. The "First Examination" is conducted by the Principal and Professors of the College.

Students, after the close of their third year of study, may present themselves as Candidates.

4. The "First Examination" is conducted in the following manner :—

Anatomy—By written question and answer, oral examination, and dissection.

Physiology—Written question and answer, and oral examination.

Chemistry—Written question and answer, oral examination, and practice in the laboratory.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy—Written question and answer, oral examination, and practice in the laboratory.

Botany—Oral examination, with illustrations, &c.

5. Students found qualified receive the following "Certificate,"

signed by the Principal of the College and the Professors of Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Botany :—

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

First Examination Certificate.

"We the undersigned Professors of the College, having carefully and fully examined of in Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Botany, do hereby certify that he is possessed of full and accurate knowledge of these branches of science."

6. Students who have completed the curriculum of study prescribed by the College, and who have obtained the "First Examination" Certificate, are permitted to present themselves for "Final Examination."

7. The "Final Examination" is conducted by an Examiner, with three Assessors appointed by Government, aided by the Principal and Professors of the College, in the following manner :—

Medicine—By the Government Examiner and Assessors, and the Professor of Medicine, by written question and answer, oral examination, and practical exercises in the Clinical Ward.

Surgery—By the Government Examiner and Assessors, and the Professor of Surgery, by written question and answer, oral examination, Surgical Anatomy, and operations in the dissecting room, and practical exercises in the Clinical Ward.

Midwifery—By the Government Examiner and Assessors, and the Professor of Midwifery, by written question and answer and oral examination, and practical exercises in the Obstetric Institution.

Medical Jurisprudence—By the Government Examiner and Assessors, and the Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, by written question and answer and oral examination, and practical exercises in the laboratory.

8. The Government Examiner is the President, and has the privilege of a casting vote, should its exercise be necessary. The Assessors and the Professor have each a vote. The Principal of

the College has the privilege of attending the Examination on each subject, and of voting.

9. Students found qualified at the "Final Examination" receive the following Diploma of Graduate of the Grant Medical College, signed by the Government Examiner and Assessors, the Principal and Professors of the College, and countersigned by the President of the Board of Education and Secretary to the Government of Bombay :—

"GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

"*Opened* A. D. 1845.

"Be it known to all, that we whose names are hereto attached, having duly considered the Certificate of full and accurate knowledge in Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Botany, as well as the Certificate of diligence and good conduct in College, possessed by
of and duly executed by the Principal and Professors of the College, have fully and carefully examined in Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence, and have found him fit and capable to exercise these arts and sciences.

"We therefore admit him a Graduate of this College, and grant this Certificate of his ability to practise Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery."

C. MOREHEAD, M.D.,
Principal of the Grant Medical College.

Bombay, February 1851.

APPENDIX M.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The annual Examinations of the students of the Grant Medical College will commence on Saturday the 15th March, and be conducted in the following manner :—

I.

Examination of Candidates for "First Examination" Certificates.

Saturday, 15*th*.—Written examination in Anatomy and Physiology.

Monday, 17*th*.—Written examination in Chemistry.

Wednesday, 19*th*.—Written examination in Materia Medica.

Thursday, 20*th*.—Oral examination in Anatomy.

Friday, 21*st*.—Oral examination in Chemistry.

Saturday, 22*nd*.—Oral examination in Physiology.

Monday, 24*th*.—Oral examination in Materia Medica and Botany.

Tuesday, 25*th* —Practical Anatomy, in the dissecting room.

Wednesday, 26*th*.—Practical Chemistry, in the laboratory.

II.

Examination of Candidates for Diploma of Graduate, conducted by the Government Examiner and Assessors.

Friday, 28*th*.—Written examination in Medicine.

Saturday, 29*th*.—Written examination in Surgery.

Tuesday, *April* 1*st*.—Oral examination in Medicine.

Wednesday, 2*nd*.—Oral examination in Surgery.

Friday, 4*th*.—Written examination in Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence.

Saturday, 5*th*.—Oral examination in Midwifery.

Tuesday, 8*th*.—Operative Surgery and Surgical Anatomy, in the dissecting room.

Wednesday, 9th.—Oral examination in Medical Jurisprudence, and practical exercises in Toxicology, in the laboratory.

The Examination in Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery, and Clinical Midwifery will be conducted daily in the Hospital, from the 25th March to the 8th April.

III.

Examination of 1st and 2nd Year Students.

Saturday, March 15th.—Oral examination in Chemistry.
Monday, 17th.—Oral examination in Anatomy.
Wednesday, 19th.—Oral examination in Physiology.
Thursday, 20th.—Written examination in Materia Medica.
Tuesday, 25th.—Practical Anatomy, in the dissecting room.
Friday, 28th.—Oral examination in Materia Medica.
Saturday, 29th.—Written examination in Chemistry.
Tuesday, April 1st.—Written examination in Anatomy and Physiology.
Friday, 4th.—Practical Chemistry and Practical Pharmacy.

The 3rd Year Students who do not present themselves for examination for "First Examination Certificates" will be examined in Anatomy, Physiology, and Materia Medica, with the 2nd Year Students.

IV.

Examination of 3rd and 4th Year Students in Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence.

Friday, March 28th.—Written examination in Medicine.
Saturday, 29th.—Oral examination in Surgery.
Monday, 31st.—Oral examination in Medicine.
Tuesday, April 1st.—Written examination in Surgery.
Thursday, 3rd.—Oral examination in Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence.
Friday, 4th.—Written examination in Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence.

Student Apprentices will be examined in Anatomy and Physiology, on Monday the 7th April; in Chemistry and Materia Medica, on the 9th; and Medicine and Surgery, on the 10th and 11th.

From these Examinations will also be awarded the Carnac, Farish, Anderson, and Reid Scholarships, the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Annual Prize, and the Mahomed Ali Khan Prize, notified for competition in the Government Gazette of October 1850.

The Examination on each day will commence at 11 A. M. ; and the attendance of Medical gentlemen and others interested in Medical education will be acceptable.

JOHN MCLENNAN,

Government Examiner.

C. MOREHEAD,

Principal Grant Medical College.

Bombay, March 1851.

APPENDIX N.

FIRST EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES.

Chemistry.

Monday, March 17th.

1. Explain the nature of the charge of the *Leyden Jar.* What is the *residual charge ?*
2. Enumerate the compounds of manganese and oxygen, giving the composition and atomic equivalents of each. Which of the oxides combines with the acids to form salts ?
3. In a mass of metal supposed to contain lead, copper, tin, and bismuth, how would you determine the relative quantity of each of its constituents ?
4. Describe the change which takes place in the process of *malting.*

R. Haines,
Acting Professor of Chemistry.

Anatomy and Physiology.

Saturday, March 15th.

Anatomy.

1. State the boundaries of the middle fossa of the base of the skull ; name the foramina, and other openings seen in this situation ; describe their relations to one another, and name the vessels and nerves which pass through them ; give a full description of the mode of origin of the 5th pair of nerves, and of their relation to the gasserian ganglion ; state the dissection necessary to expose the ophthalmic division of these nerves in its whole course ; and trace minutely the lachrymal and nasal branches.

2. Describe the relations of the subclavian artery in the 3rd part of its course; enumerate the structures which would be divided in the operation for applying a *ligature* to this part of the vessel; mention any varieties in its course, or in the origin of its branches, which would complicate this operation; give a general account of the manner in which the circulation of the blood is carried on in the upper extremity after the application of a ligature.

JOHN PEET,
Professor of Anatomy.

PHYSIOLOGY.

1. State how the blood is oxygenated in the fœtus, and describe the fœtal circulation, commencing with the umbilical vein.
2. Explain the functions in man of the spinal cord, including the medulla oblongata as nervous centres.

C. MOREHEAD.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Wednesday, March 19th.

1. Describe the mode of preparation of tartaric acid; explain the reactions which take place. How much of each of the following salts will be required to neutralize 30 grains of the crystallized acid,—ammoniæ sesquicarbonas, sodæ carbonas, sodæ sesquicarbonas, potassæ carbonas, and potassæ bicarbonas?
2. State the natural history, physical properties, and uses of cusparia bark. With what substance may it be adulterated, and how may the adulteration be detected?
3. Give the natural history of scammony. What are the physical properties of the pure drug, its adulterations, and the modes of detecting them? Enumerate the *pharmacopœal* compounds of which it forms a part, stating the doses of each.
4. Prescribe an *enema* for an adult, of each of the following kinds,—anodyne, emollient, terebinthinous, and aperient.

R. HAINES,
Acting Professor of Materia Medica.

APPENDIX O.

REPORT OF THE FINAL EXAMINATION BY THE GOVERNMENT EXAMINER.

To J. G. Lumsden, Esq.,

Secretary to Government, General Department, Bombay.

Bombay, 18th April 1851.

Sir,—With reference to your letter No. 637, of 18th February last, appointing me "Government Examiner for the purpose of conducting the Final Examination of the Grant Medical College," I have the honor to submit a Report in duplicate of the result of the proceedings, for the information of Government, and of the Board of Education.

2. The Examinations commenced on the 25th March, when the nine following "Candidates for Diploma of Graduate," who had obtained the "First Examination Certificate," presented themselves :—

Bhawoo Dajee.
Atmaram Pandurang.
Paul Francis Gomes.
Furdoonjee Jamsetjee.
Anunta Chundroba.
Sebastian A. D' Carvalho.
J. C. Lisboa.
Burjorjee Dorabjee.
Merwanjee Sorabjee.

3. The mornings of the first three days, and of four subsequent days, on which there were no other duties to be done, were taken up with Clinical Examinations, and in hearing the reports of cases taken at the bedsides of patients in Hospital. On these subjects, as regarded Medicine, Surgery, and the diseases of females, the Candidates generally acquitted themselves to my perfect satisfaction.

4. The fourth day's examination was taken up by the Candidates in answering in writing, without assistance, the questions contained in printed paper marked A.* They were allowed from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. to answer the questions, had no access to books, and were not allowed to communicate with each other. I was present during the whole time.

5. The fifth day's examination was similarly conducted in answering the questions contained in printed paper marked B. As the papers were only printed on the evening of the day before each examination, and as the forms of types were instantly broken up, their contents were quite unknown, excepting to the Examiners.

6. The sixth day was occupied with the oral examination of the Candidates in Medicine. Each Candidate was examined separately, for periods varying from 45 to 25 minutes. The examination was conducted by myself and the Assessors, consisting of Surgeon M. Stovell, European General Hospital, Surgeon Watkins, Civil Surgeon, and Assistant Surgeon Campbell, Superintendent Lunatic Asylum, and quite independently of any aid from the Principal and Professors, who, though present, took no part in the proceedings. Those Candidates whose written replies to the questions were least satisfactory were first examined, and were detained under examination for the longer period; and those whose replies, both written and oral, were quite satisfactory, were only detained the shorter period.

7. The subjects on which the Candidates were questioned were,—fevers and their sequelæ; diseases of the abdominal contents, more particularly of the liver, stomach, and intestines; dysentery, diarrhœa in adults and in children; small pox; endermic application of medicines; diseases of heart and lungs, rheumatism, gout, scurvy; diseases of head and spinal cord, apoplexy, meningitis, &c. &c., hysteria, chorea, chlorosis; melæna; croup, laryngitis, diphtherite; dropsies, renal, cardiac, and other forms; scarlatina; diseases in which mercury is contra-indicated; diabetes, albuminuria, and other diseases of kidney; diseases of bladder and abnormal conditions of the urine; diseases

* See Appendix.

arising from intemperance; scirrhus of stomach and pylorus; cirrhosis, fatty and other degenerations of the liver.

8. The seventh day was taken up in the oral examination of the Candidates in Surgery. The course pursued was the same as with Medicine, and the subjects on which the Candidates were examined were,—inflammation and its consequences, ulceration, suppuration, and gangrene in various tissues and parts, hectic fever; aneurism, and varix, varieties of; cure of, by various modes; collateral circulation; arteries, wounds of, hæmorrhage, suppression of, by nature and by art; hernia inguinal, varieties of, anatomy of, hernia congenital, herniæ generally; herniæ irreducible, treatment of; femur, dislocations of, fractures of its neck; rectum, diseases of; testis, diseases of; fractures of olecranon, patella, lower jaw, ribs, &c. &c.; dislocations of shoulder, elbow, knee, of cartilages of knee joint, of ankle, compound; erysipelas, varieties of; phlebitis; burns, and scalds; mouth, diseases of; vertebral column, in various situations, fractures of; bladder, affections of; calculi, varieties of; gangrena senilis; hospital gangrene; anthrax; state of shock or collapse; wounds, varieties of, gunshot, incised, punctured, lacerated; tetanus idiopathic and traumatic; hydrophobia; trismus nascentium; tumours, malignant and non-malignant; periostitis, necrosis, and diseases of bone; chest, and abdomen, penetrating wounds of; naevi; morbus coxarius; urethra and prostate, diseases of; ophthalmia, varieties of, iritis, cataract, extraction and depression of; short sight; fracture of base of skull.

9. The eighth day was taken up in giving written answers on Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence, to questions contained in printed paper C.

10. The ninth day was engaged in the oral examination of the Candidates in Midwifery, in the same manner as on the previous occasion of Medicine and Surgery. The subjects on which the Candidates were examined were,—labour, varieties of; labour natural, mechanism of, stages of, treatment of; false and true pains; uterus, structure of; hæmorrhage uterine; cyanosis; still born, proportions of, causes of; milk, secretion of; pregnancy, duration of; signs of death of fœtus in utero; diseases of circulation, maternal and fœtal; impregnation, effects

of; placenta, adhesion of; stethoscope, uses of in Midwifery; labour, premature inducement of; reasons for so doing; deformities, &c. &c.; ergot of rye, administration of; effects of, on mother and fœtus; metritis; phlebitis uterine; peritonitis; phlegmasia dolens; convulsions, puerperal varieties of, treatment of; labours instrumental, turning; pelvis, male and female differences of; dentition; placenta prævia; pregnancy, extra uterine; discrimination between, presentations of arm, of funis, of nates; mania puerperal; uterus, inversion of.

11. The tenth day was passed in the dissecting room in the performance of operations of Surgery. Each Candidate performed at least two operations, the one an operation for aneurism, or taking up an artery, and the other an amputation, or lithotomy. Three Candidates were under examination at the same time, and the following operations were performed in the course of the day: taking up the common carotid, 2; subclavian, 3; external iliac, 2; temporal, brachial, anterior tibial; lithotomy, amputation of foot, Chopart's operation, 2; of leg, 2; of leg at ankle joint, Symes' operation; of shoulder joint; of thigh (circular and flap), of fore-arm; of great toe. All these operations, with two exceptions, were performed with much dexterity and precision. Performance of operations for hernia, and the dissection of surgical regions had been gone through previously in my presence during the examination for Practical Anatomy, necessary before obtaining the "First Examination Certificate."

12. The eleventh day was taken up with oral examination in Medical Jurisprudence, and practical exercises in the laboratory, viz. in the analysis by each student separately of three solutions, one of arsenious acid, one of bichloride of mercury, and the third of a combination of starch and sugar, each supposed to be the subject of investigation before an inquest. In all of these, with one exception, they perfectly succeeded, and by the great majority the analysis were performed in a rapid and correct manner; indeed, the only one in which any delay occurred was the third, as might have been anticipated.

13. The questions in Medical Jurisprudence were on the following subjects,—corrosive, irritant, narcotic, narcotico irritant poisons; differences in immediate and remote effects between poison-

ing from arsenious acid and corrosive sublimate; matters to be attended to in reporting on cases of poisoning; hydrocyanic acid, properties of, strength of, various forms of tests of; deductions from examinations of marks and injuries in dead bodies; blood stains, modes of discriminating or testing; age of child found dead, ascertainment of; infanticide; violent death, signs of; evidence to be deduced from examination of head, chest, and abdomen; pregnancy, concealment of; ovaries, appearances in; deductions to be thence drawn; various irritant poisons, difference of solubility, of vaporisability; antidotes what, examples of; arsenic; chronic poisoning from mal-administration of arsenic as a remedy; arsenic, tests for; objections to tests; stomach pump, use of, in what cases inadmissible.

14. The result of these protracted and searching examinations has been the ascertainment that of the nine Candidates who presented themselves eight have been deemed qualified for the Diploma of Graduate, and one only has been rejected. I subjoin the names of the successful Candidates, in the order of their merit, as taken from summing up the findings of the Examiner, and all the Assessors, on each examination, written and oral. The positions of all vary somewhat in different subjects, and in the opinion of different Examiners, but the subjoined is the average of all, and is probably correct. On it, in its essentials, the Government Examiner and the Assessors are unanimous :—

Sebastian A. D' Carvalho.
Anunta Chundroba.
J. C. Lisboa.
Bhawoo Dajee.
Atmaram Pandurang.
Paul Francis Gomes.
Merwanjee Sorabjee.
Burjorjee Dorabjee.

15. Printed paper D. contains the results of the various examinations of all the Candidates.

16. I trust I shall now be excused for making one or two remarks in justice in some measure to the Graduates, but due in a far greater degree to their talented, energetic, and judicious

Teachers. The Examinations throughout have been strictly practical, and on all the subjects have been conducted with a view to the ascertainment of the extent of knowledge of the *principles of practice*, and have been, as much as was possible, intended to obviate any dependence of the Candidates on retentive memories for finding answers to the questions given.

17. Having at one time had my thoughts much directed towards the Medical education of Natives, I had never entertained a doubt that they were as capable of acquiring the preliminary information necessary for the foundation of a Medical education as any men whatsoever ; but I had entertained doubts as to their reasoning powers, and as to their correct and useful application of that preliminary knowledge, to the recognition, discrimination, and treatment of various forms and shades of disease, not differing in name, though differing in other matters of far greater import than name.

18. The result of these Examinations has gone far to removing my doubts on this subject; and as far as examinations can test fitness for engagement in Medical and Surgical practice, the Graduates of the Grant Medical College have proved their fitness to as great a degree as I believe is ever done in Europe.

19. Such knowledge could not have been acquired excepting by great industry on their parts ; but its acquisition has, in my opinion, been due in a far greater measure to the pains taken, and to the judgment shown in their instruction by the Principal and the Professors.

20. I have read carefully through the Reports of the Calcutta Medical College since its foundation, contained in the " General Reports on Public Instruction in the Bengal Presidency," and have looked out here for some of the defects under which its early Graduates were found to labour, but I have not found them. It would seem, therefore, that in Bombay they have been avoided.

21. I have no suggestions to make in reference to the Graduates, excepting that an appointment of Sub-Assistant Surgeon should be given to each who is willing to become a servant of

the Government. In reference to my own duties, I shall make a few changes at and before the next Examinations.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN MCLENNAN, M.D.,

Physician General, Government Examiner.

A.

MEDICINE.

28th March 1851.

1st. Distinguish the treatment of inflammation of the contents of the cranium from that of delirium tremens, and show how remedies applicable to the one disease are inapplicable to the other.

2nd. State the different effects of tatarised antimony, mercury, and nitrate of potash, when prescribed in acute inflammation.

3rd. With what pathological conditions is blood in the sputa connected?

4th. Mention the various proximate causes of jaundice, and describe the symptoms which arise from the passage of gall-stones; likewise state what is the principal constituent of bile, and what of biliary calculi.

5th. State what are the principal abnormal conditions of the urine, and how they are distinguished.

6th. Enumerate the varieties of colic; explain the cause and treatment of each.

JOHN MCLENNAN,
Government Examiner.

B.

SURGERY.

29th March 1851.

1st. What are the immediate, and what the consecutive bad

effects of concussion of the brain when severe; and what is the treatment of such an injury in its various stages?

2nd. When an aneurismal tumour in the lower extremity is rapidly formed, yet causes no immediate risk to life, ought it to be operated for immediately, or should some delay be allowed to occur? State the reasons for or against the immediate performance of the operation, and mention from which line of conduct in a speedily developed aneurism most success might be reasonably expected.

3rd. Describe the difference of practice as to performance of amputation in the case of gangrene in a limb, between the gangrene arising from constitutional causes, and that arising from external injury. Enumerate the kinds of injuries of limbs which would be likely to be followed by traumatic gangrene.

4th. When the urine cannot be voided through the natural passage from the presence of stricture, what operations may be necessary for drawing it off; and what are the reasons which would induce you to give the preference to one mode or to another?

5th. What are the peculiarities of congenital hydrocele? —what its occasional complications, and what its treatment?

6th. Mention the circumstances necessary to be attended to in the use of chloroform in Surgical operations, and the cases in which its use is contra-indicated, with the reasons for its inadmissibility, independently of cases *connected* with operations; enumerate some other surgical cases in which advantage may be derived from the induction of anaesthesia by the inhalation of its vapour.

JOHN McLENNAN,
Government Examiner.

C.

MIDWIFERY.

4th April 1851.

1st. Name the contents of the uterus towards the end of pregnancy, in an order beginning from its parietes.

2nd. What are the symptoms, causes, and cure of retroversio uteri ?

3rd. What are the causes and treatment of uterine hæmorrhage, before and after delivery ?

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

1st. Describe the symptoms of poisoning from opium ; differences of its action as modified by age ; and the treatment to be followed in a case of poisoning from this cause.

2nd. What are the diagnostic symptoms of chronic poisoning by lead ?

3rd. What is the strength of the acidum hydrocyanicum dilutum of the London Pharmacopeia ?—and what of that called Scheele's Acid ? What would be the best treatment for an overdose ?

4th. What are the native names for nux vomica and datura stramonium ? What peculiar symptoms are produced by an over, or poisonous dose of each ?—and what is the difference between the parts of the cerebro-spinal system on which each poison is supposed chiefly to act ?

JOHN MCLENNAN,
Government Examiner.

D.

Result of Final Examination of the Students of the College.—Session 1850-51.

Names.	Clinical Medicine & Surgery.	Medicine.	Surgery.	Midwifery.	Operative Surgery.	Medical Jurisprudence.	Remarks.
Furdoonjee Jamsetjee.....	Qualified.	Qualified.	Not qfd.	Not qfd.	Not qfd.	Not qfd.	Rejected.
Burjorjee Dorabjee.....	Do.	Do.	Qualified.	Qualified.	Qualified.	Qualified.	To obtain the Diploma.
Merwanjee Sorabjee.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Mr. P. F. Gomes.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Atmaram Pandoorung.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Bhawoo Dajee.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Mr. J. C. Lisboa.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Mr. S. A. D'Carvalho.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Anunta Chundroba.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	

JOHN MCLENNAN, M. D.,
Physician General, Government Examiner.

APPENDIX P.

PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS TO THE FIRST GRADUATES OF THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

A numerously attended Meeting took place at the Grant Medical College, on Tuesday the 15th April 1851, for the purpose of presenting Diplomas to the first Graduates of the College.

The Honorable Sir Erskine Perry, President of the Board of Education, presided on the occasion, and was supported by the Hon'ble J. P. Willoughby and the Hon'ble D. A. Blane, Members of Council. Among those present were Mr. W. E. Frere, C. S.; Brigadier Wyllie, C. B.; the Hon'ble F. Leveson Gower; Mr. Ravenscroft, C. S.; Dr. McLennan, Physician General; Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq.; Col. Hale; Dr. Buist, L. L. D., Sheriff of Bombay; Hormuzjee Bomanjee, Esq.; Col. Mant, C. B.; Major French; Dr. Scott, Secretary to the Medical Board; Major LeGrand Jacob; Dr. Stovell, Secretary of the Board of Education; Ibrahim Muckba, Esq.; Captain Fulljames; Revd. J. M. Mitchell; Revd. J. D. Gibson; Mr. J. N. Rose, C. S.; Dr. White; Captain Adams; Dr. Leith; Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esq.; Manackjee Limjee, Esq.; Dr. Bremner; Professors Green and Reid, of the Elphinstone College; Dr. Watkins; Revd. R. W. Hume; Dr. Campbell; Revd. A. G. Fraser; Dr. Carter; Lieut. Lodwick; Dr. Mead; W. DeBlaquiere, Esq.; Professors Peet, Coles, and Haines; Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Esq.; Major Swanson; the Vakeel of His Highness the Guicowar; and many others.

Dr. Morehead, the Principal of the College, commenced the proceedings with the following address:—

It has been the practice hitherto at the close of the Sessions of this College to trace the gradual progress made by the students, and to announce the award of Collegiate Honors. But on the

present occasion I shall in some degree depart from this usage, and address myself at once to the chief object of our assembly.

This day is a great epoch in the history of the Grant College. It commemorates the fulfilment of the statesman-like views which led to its origin, and silences, we may hope for ever, the desponding forebodings which have more or less attended its progress. It is the day on which the first fruits of the College are to be presented to the people of Western India, in the eight young Graduates who are seated before you, and who are now to receive from your hands the justly-earned title of ability to practise the arts of Medicine and Surgery.

On occasions such as this, when well-considered principles have been amply confirmed, and great and important ends have been fully achieved, it is *useful and good* for us to pause and reflect, and to do honor and homage to the great minds from which they have sprung. In acting thus, we not only indulge in the exercise of a generous sympathy, but we at the same time do that which best conduces to fixing the principles and extending their influence.

If sentiments such as these be true of human actions generally, they are surely very true of all that we contemplate, and all that we perform in this land of our temporary sojourn. Who, I would ask, that has lived for any time in this country, has not witnessed well-digested plans of public good marred in their execution, simply because in the changes of Government and the fluctuations of society the grand principle on which they were based has been forgotten and overlooked, and its place usurped by secondary and subordinate purposes?

I have ventured to suggest this train of reflection, for there is good reason for apprehending that this Medical School is beset with dangers of this very kind, and of no ordinary degree; and I feel that there is a propriety in taking advantage of this hour of its acknowledged triumph, and using my feeble efforts to protect it from the risk of future harm.

Though barely fifteen years have elapsed since the conceptions which led to the establishment of this College first took possession of the enlightened mind of its distinguished founder, and five years only have passed since the courses of instruction were

commenced in it, yet so fluctuating has been the state of society in this place that it may, I believe, be safely affirmed that of those whom I have now the honor to address, a very small proportion entertain precise and definite ideas in regard to the purposes which the establishment of this Medical School was intended to accomplish.

Familiar from his early years with India, its people, their customs, their wants, Sir Robert Grant was well aware that the Medical art, as followed in this country, was most defective, and that, in consequence, the people were subjected to suffering which a scientific art, practised by enlightened and conscientious men, would go far to ameliorate. Nor did he fail to anticipate that another important end would at the same time be gained. He justly reasoned that it was in accordance with the principles of human nature to conclude that it was not possible for educated and upright men to be the ministers of good to others, amid the scenes of domestic life, in the hours of physical suffering and mental anguish, without shedding around them the influence of their enlightenment, and thus tending to elevate the intellectual and moral condition of their country. It was with the object of conferring advantages such as these upon the people of Western India that this College was endowed. The ends aimed at were truly important, and the principle of easy comprehension. Yet there were not wanting many who anticipated obstacles in the way of their fulfilment; who believed that there existed prejudices on the part of the people against an European system of medicine; and who questioned the aptitude of the youth of India to attain to the necessary acquirements.

In regard to the first objection, it seems strange that it should ever have been gravely entertained, for surely it is not to be disputed that, as a general principle, man in a state of suffering will court relief, and accept it readily, from whatever hand it comes, and under whatever name it may be presented to him. In regard to the second objection, it is amply refuted by the proceedings of this day. To what extent and in what manner the acquirements of these young graduates have been tested it is not my province to explain, for it has been wisely ordered by the

rules of the College that the final examination shall be conducted and reported upon by Officers unconnected with it.

And now I would pass from this brief allusion to the origin and objects of the College, and address myself to you, my young friends—its first-fruits.

You will recollect that at the opening of this Session I endeavoured to set before you, at some length, true views of the objects and aim of Medical science and art, and to impress upon you a just estimate of their nature and importance. You doubtless bear in mind that no attempt was made to conceal from you the fact that the sciences are still imperfect, but at the same time this further truth was inculcated, that they are advancing sciences,—that from year to year difficulties and obscurities are being removed, and new truths brought to light. It was also explained to you that it would be your duty, as it is that of all who, with enlightened and conscientious minds, follow the profession of medicine, to turn to the best account the opportunities which you may severally enjoy of adding something to the certainty, and taking from the uncertainty of these noble pursuits. I further sought to convince you that in thus fulfilling your duty to your fellow-creatures you would be following a course that must tend in a signal manner to strengthen and elevate your intellectual powers, purify your moral affections, and best conduce to the attainment of worldly success. With these details I need not again engage your attention; allusion has been made to them now because I feel satisfied that if you appreciate and acknowledge their truth, there must be fixed in your minds the firm conviction that though on this day you cease to be students of this College, are emancipated from its discipline and control, and are to have conferred upon you the privileges of independent men and useful citizens, still that it is a mere shifting of the scene, and that you are only about to commence the same series of relations upon another and a more important stage; that upon it you will have to exercise the same habits of persevering industry, to practise the same self-control, to be just, generous, truthful, full of charity, and sympathy, and kindly feelings towards each other, and towards all with whom you are brought into relation. You have this day been told the

objects which the Government had in view in establishing this Medical School,—that it was an act of unmixed philanthropy. It must on a very little reflection be evident to you all that, whether in dependence on the Government or as independent practitioners amongst your countrymen, there will be opened before you a field of usefulness sufficient to satisfy an honourable ambition. You are the first approved and accredited agents in a great work of national amelioration. You are to go forth armed with great powers of conferring inestimable benefits on others, not only in mitigating their physical suffering, and soothing their mental anxieties, but also in enlightening and elevating their minds. Should you fail in this great mission,—should the expectations of the great and good man whose generous advocacy of the interests of the people of this country has thrown open to *you* the portals of science, and been the means of placing you in the proud position which you are about to fill,—should these expectations be doomed to disappointment, where will the blame lay? I must not conceal from you that it will be with yourselves.

You well know that all human pursuits whose aims are good and useful rise or fall in their character according to the intellectual and moral endowments of those by whom they are cultivated. Of no pursuit is this more truly the case than of the profession of medicine. When studied and practised by scientific and conscientious men, it is indeed a noble pursuit. Reflect calmly on its aims, consider its acts, and you will find it impossible to view it in any other light than this. Should, however, doubts still linger in your minds, then turn to the pages of its history, and a glance at these will convince you that they are filled with the names of many who rank among the distinguished in the world's history for intellectual and moral greatness.

Whilst this is the true aspect in which the profession of medicine should always appear, it is not, however, to be denied that in the hands of the ignorant, the avaricious, the selfish, this noble pursuit may, and often has, and always will, become a degraded and injurious trade.

I lay this contrast thus broadly before you, not that there can be any doubt as to which will be the course of your selection. It would be ungenerous in this hour of triumph and congratu-

lation to seem to augur ill of those whose career, hitherto, has been one of continued promise and success. But I have been led to make allusion to this, the true point of view from which the profession of medicine should be regarded, rather with the object of suggesting reflections to the minds of those who do not care to think of these things,—who do not clearly understand why it is that the art of medicine has been from time to time a favourite theme with the satirist,—who fail to perceive that the profession of medicine is brought into relation with human nature in its hours of physical suffering and mental weakness, and that while this relationship is an arena suitable for the exercise of our best faculties and affections, it is also one most favourable for the dishonest practices of the ignorant pretender. It would be well were these facts more generally and more clearly borne in mind: it would tend to a juster appreciation of an honourable and useful profession, and serve to silence the flippant comments of uneducated and unthinking men.

There is still a subject to which I would invite your attention, and on which I would venture to offer to you a few words of caution. You must carefully guard yourselves against feeling disappointment if you do not, so soon as you wish, or perhaps so soon as you deserve, attain to that degree of professional success which the sanguine expectations of youth, or the partial judgment of friends, may have led you to anticipate. Bear in mind that you are at present like well-trained coursers, prepared and ready to start for the race, but that there must be time, much effort, and endurance, before you can hope to reach the goal. Never forget that the life of a medical man, if *rightly* spent, is one of constant study and observation, and progressive improvement. Each year as it passes finds him wiser and more capable of performing the important duties of his calling. And this truth, which, rest assured, will *in the course of years* become a conviction of your own minds, is not unknown to others. Fix these *principles* in your minds; never rest satisfied with your acquirements; always look beyond to some *point of knowledge* to which you may endeavour to ascend; and, under the guidance of rules of action such as these, with patience, perseverance, just humility, and integrity, you may be sure that the time will come when your success will equal all just and reasonable expectations

And now I would observe that the Government, well aware that young medical men without particular connection or introduction, in this country as in all others, may not for some years hope to obtain sufficient professional employment, has, in continuation of that liberal policy which dictated the formation of the College, lately created appointments of Sub-Assistant Surgeon. This measure no doubt involves the anticipation that in a few years the well-established professional reputations which, if you rightly conduct yourselves, you are all sure of acquiring, will so raise you in the estimation of your countrymen as valuable and useful citizens as to make you desirous of being independent of the aid and control of the Government.

Thus, then, you will not fail to have observed that in all that has been said to you this day there has been no attempt to give you the impression that the season of labour is over and gone. And in this does it seem to you that there is ground for complaint? Is it hard that after years of arduous application in College there should be yet no promise of repose?—that you should be yet required to labour on and on, without any prospect of its coming to a close? Such, I feel assured, cannot be *your* reflections. It is indeed a great privilege which members of the Medical profession enjoy above most others, that, study as we may, there is always something beyond, to which the mind may direct its energies. Why this is to be desired you need not to be told, for you already well know that human happiness is not to be found in hours of idleness and scenes of pleasure, but in the regulated and steady application of our mental powers and affections to subjects of usefulness to others.

Now, my young friends, first Graduates of the Grant College, in the name of my colleagues and myself, I give you this assurance, that you are about to go forth from this scene of your successful and honorable exertions secure of our friendship and esteem; secure of our firm conviction that you will be true to the responsible duties to which you are now to be called.

Dr. Stovell, the Secretary to the Board of Education, then read extracts from the Report made to Government and the Board of Education by Dr. McLennan,* who had been specially

* Appendix O of this Report.

appointed for the purpose of conducting the Graduate Examinations.

Having finished the Report, Dr. Stovell then called forward each Graduate separately, for the purpose of receiving his Diploma from the hands of the Hon'ble Chairman, who then rose and spoke as follows :—

Usage and propriety probably require that on an occasion like this I should descant at some length on the interesting proceedings of the morning ; but to give adequate expression to the ideas which necessarily arise on hearing such Reports as have been just read to us is a task from which I shrink with unfeigned humility. Indeed, having been an eye-witness, from the commencement, of the growth of this noble Institution,—having seen the first stone laid, and participated, as a bystander, in the various incidents of obstacle and disappointment which have impeded its progress, to have the good fortune now to witness the golden fruits it is bearing fills my mind with such pleasurable emotions that I feel wholly incapable of giving utterance to what I feel. Yet as something must be said from this chair, and it is better that it should be said imperfectly than not at all, I smother all promptings of *amour propre* which would induce me to silence, and will endeavour to notice briefly some of the principal topics connected with the occasion.

We have just heard from the respected Principal of this College an expression which I think most forcible. He terms the present the commencement of a *great epoch* in Western India. I strive to combat with any enthusiasm which my connection with the educational Institutions of Bombay might engender ; there is nothing more offensive to the good taste of our day than rhetorical exaggerations ; and I only desire to ascertain the truth as it is, and to place it before you in simple colors ; but with all these checks upon me, I cannot conceal the conviction I entertain, and which occasions like the present force upon me, that the term employed by Dr. Morehead is the only adequate expression for characterizing the present period. My own daily observation convinces me that an awakening of the Native mind is taking place around us ; the Hindu slumber of two

thousand years is terminating, and something like the same mental activity and thirst for truth is displaying itself as was seen at the period of the revival of letters in Europe, when thirty thousand students might be observed congregated at a single University, and submitting to great personal privations in order to cultivate their faculties. Nor is the manifestation I speak of merely local, for we learn from the glowing language of Mr. Bethune, whose eloquent diction on behalf of education is only exceeded by his munificent acts, that the same heart-cheering phenomenon is displaying itself in Bengal on a still grander scale. With these impressions on my mind, therefore, it can little be wondered at that my tongue should falter when I attempt to characterize such an important display of the results of progress and awakened intelligence as the events of this day, the crowning day of many years' patient labour, make patent to us. And I think it a fortunate circumstance that we have as a witness amongst us a distinguished young traveller (alluding to Mr. Leveson Gower, M. P., who was present) who, with his noble relatives,* has been making the tour of India, and who may, one day, recount in the Senate of their country their own personal experience of the generous and philanthropic treatment of the natives of India by Government. For, trust me, if England is to live in story, and to be dwelt on by an admiring posterity for its magnanimous treatment of India, it will be in the erection of institutions such as this that her true glory will be based. The acquisition of an extended frontier, the absorption of interlaced States, the increase of revenue, and development of the natural resources of the country, may be all acts of vigorous administration, and the instruments who effect them may deserve a due meed of commendation; but all such acts are compatible with the merest selfish views on the part of the dominant power; they are dictated by the instinct of self-preservation; and they have been witnessed in all ages whenever an energetic ruler finds himself at the head of affairs. But it was reserved for the 19th

* The Earl Grosvenor, M. P., the Hon'ble F. Leveson Gower, and Capt. the Hon'ble F. Egerton, R. N., were then in Bombay, on their return to England.

century—it was probably only the 19th century that could have realized the fact, that an exhibition should be made to the world of a great nation setting aside all selfish considerations and class interests connected with the governing body, and looking exclusively to the interests of the nations whom Providence had made dependent upon them; for this I humbly conceive to be the significancy of proceedings such as we are now contemplating, and, if so, it justifies the use of the language I am employing, which otherwise would sound inflated. For if the experiment should have turned out so thoroughly successful, as we learn it has to-day, of instruction in the difficult science of medicine,—if the examination which has been passed by these young Graduates displays an equally deep acquaintance with the sciences connected with therapeutics as English Surgeons admitted into our Company's Service possess,—it is abundantly clear that the same amount of professional training will produce equally well-instructed Native Officers in the departments of Law, Civil Engineering, and Administration generally. We see, then, in the results of this interesting experiment, the first grand realization of those noble words of the Court of Directors which the Educational Boards in this country put so prominently forward as the object of their endeavours: "There is no point of view," say the Court of Directors, "in which we look with greater interest at the exertions you are now making for the instruction of the Natives than as being calculated to raise up a body of persons qualified by their intelligence and morality for high employments in the Civil Service of India." For myself, individually, I cannot describe the interest with which I have watched the progress of this experiment during many years past, nor the admiration which I have felt at the exertions displayed by the gentlemen employed in conducting it. At whatever hour of the day the Institution was approached, these Officers might have been discovered toiling under a tropical sun, and devoting all the best endowments of their nature to an eleemosynary class of Natives. Nor, it should be recollected, was this the mere performance of duty in a professional career, for excellence in this behalf is so common in India as to call for no praise; but these gentlemen had got their career already open to them and secure, and possibly some of them, in a mere pecuniary view, might have been more flou-

rishing if they had not accepted these extra professional offices. What is more commendable still is to observe the generous support and sympathy which the Medical profession generally have displayed in fostering, what must undoubtedly be the case, a class of rival practitioners ; and lastly, we witness the exertions of the very head of the profession, the patient, searching, laborious, firm, but kindly examination which Dr. McLennan has applied for many days past, and for many hours a day. All these exhibitions, I confess, have excited my heart even to overflowing. They tend to elevate our views of human nature ; and, personally, I account it an honor and a privilege to be associated, however faintly, with such individuals.

But whilst I am thus led almost involuntarily into terms of eulogy, all those assembled here must feel with me that there is one name especially whom justice demands should be proclaimed here to-day with the loudest commendation. We have heard from the Principal who the distinguished statesman was who called this Institution into life ; and there is nothing so insignificant a person as myself can say that will add to the reputation of Sir Robert Grant. His fine intellect, comprehensive mind, and wide philanthropy are well known to the community ; but it may be observed that if an inertness of temperament was sometimes ascribed to him, it never held a place in any of his labours connected with the establishment of this College. On the contrary, the comprehensive views which he framed after a wide survey of the field of action, the mastery of details which his application to the subject enabled him to display, left the organization of this Institution on so firm a basis that though cut off by death in the middle of his exertions, the plans matured by him were all capable of being put into execution. But the name of another individual it is *my* duty to bring forward, without whose persevering exertions and steady enthusiasm, concealed under the calmest demeanour, the statesman-like views of Sir Robert Grant might never have been realized. Of the Principal of this College, of the zealous, thoughtful, benevolent, earnest Dr. Morehead, it is difficult to speak in his presence as I could desire, and as his merits dictate. His own modest and retiring nature would desire that his name should pass unnoticed, and I feel satisfied that a sufficiently rich reward he finds for all the painful hours, the

laborious years, he has spent in connection with this Institution, in the innate satisfaction he must feel in witnessing the complete success which has crowned his exertions. But society has a duty to perform in signaling with its approbation the man who has rendered it meritorious service; and this duty is performed all the more cheerfully when such service is perceived to have been bestowed, as in the present instance, wholly without ostentation, without the slightest reference to selfish emoluments or mere popular applause. Dr. Morehead has been most ably seconded by the colleagues whom Government has associated with him in these duties. But I am confident that in the language which I have been employing I shall be considered both by those colleagues and by all who are acquainted with the workings of this College from its commencement rather to understate the praise which is due to him for his persevering, judicious, and enthusiastic labours. I ought not, however, to omit, what I am satisfied from my observation must be the case, that in his relation to these young men whom I see before me his spirit of justice, mild demeanor, and parental attention to their interests have obtained for him a permanent position in their grateful bosoms, which I trust no lapse of time or change of situation will obliterate.

If time permitted me, and a vertical April sun did not make the operation a cruel one, I think I might usefully occupy a few minutes by pointing out what the different conditions have been which have led to this successful experiment in the Grant College. For I believe I should be able to demonstrate that on the concurrence of such conditions the success of all innovations, and attempts to ameliorate the condition of the people, must depend. I will limit myself, however, merely to one general remark, viz., that in the rise, history, and progress of this College there may clearly be discerned three things: 1st, the comprehensive view of a statesman clearly perceiving the extent of the evil, and the means of eradicating it; 2nd, sufficient enlightenment and co-operation amongst the Natives to allow of a departure being made from existing uses and abuses; 3rd, fit instruments in Dr. Morehead and his colleagues for carrying out the well-devised scheme.

And in reference to this subject, as holding out golden hopes for the future, I would venture to point out emphatically, in the

presence of my two friends in the Government, what I believe to be the true cause of Bombay holding so proud a place as it does in India for its educational Institutions, running a generous race of rivalry with Bengal, and far distancing the wealthier and larger Presidency of Madras; viz, that Bombay possesses a public-spirited Native community, especially among the Parsees, such as is not to be seen elsewhere. It is by their contributions and support, by the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoys, Framjee Cowasjees, and others (I trust that the Hindus will soon be equally active) that Institutions like the Elphinstone and Grant College have been brought to maturity.

But, young gentlemen, to whom I have had the gratification of presenting Diplomas this day, it is you whom I should principally address. But the wise and affectionate counsel which you have already heard from your respected Principal leaves me scarcely anything to say. Your worldly prospects seem to open upon you at the commencement of your career under happier auspices than, I can assure you from personal experience, usually fall to the lot of the learned professions in Europe. I think it probable that to many of you a wide field of professional exertion is open in private practice at Bombay and other large towns; and I am satisfied from inquiries I made personally at Durbars of native Courts whilst I was travelling last year in Rajpootana, and in the North-West, that positions of honor and emolument are there to be obtained by a well-trained, well-bred, skilful Medical practitioner. In the mean time the Government service, as a stepping-stone to employment and experience, holds out a boon which cannot be too much appreciated.

With respect to your past achievements, I am unwilling to indulge at length in terms of eulogy, for, however deserving you may have been, the path before you is one on which still greater deserts are to be manifested and wrestled for; and if you languish or falter by the way, allowing yourselves to be intoxicated by too greedily drinking in the draughts of praise administered in a generous spirit, the fault may not be entirely your own if so much promise is succeeded by failure.

I would rather chime in with the spirit of the injunctions you have heard from Dr. Morehead, and without presuming to read

you a homily, or a desire to indicate that you need a moral lecture, still I would fain point out to you what my greater experience in life dictates as the obligations peculiarly incumbent upon *you* in your course through life, both as a professional body and as alumni of this College.

First of all, it is the distinctive mark of all liberal professions to recognize the claims of the poor upon their services and time. In the profession to which I have the honor to belong such services are exigible by law; amongst the Clergy of Europe their offices amongst our poor and helpless form a great part of their functions; but there is no profession in which this duty is so paramount, so universally recognised, so constantly practised, as in that noble profession which has this day received you into its bosom. On this topic I do not conceive you need lengthy injunctions from me. The feeling of charity to the poor is happily very widely diffused in India; and though it is far too much limited in its operation to mere cast, your extended studies will have no doubt enlarged your benevolence, as well as your intellect, so as to comprehend the great human family in your speculations and acts.

The next great moral duty incumbent on the Medical profession is that of inviolable secrecy in the confidences bestowed on you by your patients. There is something to a delicate mind most repulsive in the idea that the various infirmities which flesh is heir to, and which has necessitated the calling in of the physician, should be made the subject of ribald remark, and idle tittle-tattle in a bazaar. Be assured that as your success in professional life must depend much on the opinion entertained of your good sense, good taste, and good tact, that any sins in the direction I have mentioned will redound severely against you.

A third duty capable of being discharged by the Medical practitioner with great advantage to society arises from the position of trust and confidence which he fills in a household where he usually enters as a benefactor. When some loved relative is on a sick bed, and the whole family is tortured by the sight of symptoms they cannot account for, and pains they are unable to assuage, the visit of the physician is carefully looked for, and his footfall listened to with breathless interest, as the harbinger of

relief to the sufferer. It is not surprising that in such situations, and at such a crisis the influence of the physician should become preponderating, and it is easy to understand the jealousy of all systems of law, and prohibitions in some, against death-bed bequests to the Medical attendant. But the influence thus acquired may be, nay ought to be, legitimately employed in prompting to those duties which nearly every man possessed of fortune and family has to discharge before his death, and for this end a knowledge of the legal forms of the country requisite for testaments is a most valuable adjunct to the physician.

Lastly, I trust you will always bear in mind what the great object has been with the State, in the careful and expensive training which has been bestowed upon you. You have been long enough connected with the Medical profession to be aware that your education has not been conducted with reference to any mere governmental or executive wants. The great Medical Schools in Europe are teeming with skilled Medical practitioners, educated at their own expense, and who would flock to India in crowds on any invitation from the State. Neither was there anything personal in your conditions which recommended you to the special notice of Government.

The mode of paying the debt of gratitude which you undoubtedly owe to the country for placing you in a condition of life where honor, distinction, and competency are to be obtained, is to lose no opportunity that may occur to you of promoting the great object aimed at by the State, viz. the diffusion of knowledge amongst your fellow-countrymen, the increase of happiness throughout India.

The Hon'ble J. P. Willoughby then addressed the Meeting in the following terms :—

It is my gratifying task to move a vote of thanks to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice for his able conduct in the chair, and for the excellent address he has delivered to the students of this Institution on this interesting occasion; and I gladly avail myself of this opportunity of acknowledging the deep sense of obligation which the Government entertain for his unwearied zeal and unremitted exertion in the discharge of the duties of his honorary and honourable office of President of the Board of Education.

And although unpractised in public speaking, and although laboring under the disadvantage of following the forcible and eloquent speech we have just heard from our worthy chairman, I cannot refrain from expressing the high gratification I have derived from witnessing this day's proceedings. They have vividly recalled to my recollection the day when all classes of this community, high and low, assembled together in our spacious Town Hall, to devise the most fitting mode of perpetuating the memory of that great, and good, and distinguished man whose name this noble Institution bears. A happier selection could not have been made, for the whole life of our lamented friend, the late Sir Robert Grant, and more particularly during the period (alas, too brief!) he administered the affairs of this Presidency, was devoted to the advancement of the welfare and happiness of his fellow-men.

They likewise recall to remembrance another interesting occasion, when, taking a step still further in advance, the foundation stone of this building was laid with masonic honors by the respected Metropolitan of British India, in the presence of a very large assemblage of this community.

The corn and oil then deposited on the foundation stone were the emblems of the good fruits which you have this day seen produced, the earnest, I doubt not, of those which in succeeding years will follow.

I cordially congratulate the young men who have this day been pronounced by competent authority qualified to commence a noble and liberal profession; and I doubt not that it will be their earnest endeavour to evince their gratitude for the benefits they have received from this Institution, by so conducting themselves through life, as will reflect credit on themselves, and honor on the College in which they have received their education.

I likewise congratulate my excellent friend, the learned Principal, Dr. Morehead, and his two worthy associates, Drs. Giraud and Peet, on the large measure of success which has already crowned their labors, and at their having thus early acquired what I am sure they will esteem the highest reward which could be bestowed for their meritorious and indefatigable exertions, and to which that success is chiefly to be attributed.

Lastly, I congratulate the Native community of this Presidency on the occasion of a new channel being opened to their children and their children's children, for advancement in a noble profession; and I trust that they will accept this and other indications as a proof of the fervent and sincere desire of the authorities, both in England and in this country, to give effect to that just and wise provision of the legislature, that neither creed, nor cast, nor colour shall be any obstacle to entering the public Service, but that ability combined with integrity, intellectual with moral worth, are the principal qualifications demanded.

And I must make one remark to the young men who are about to enter that Service. I trust you will always bear in mind the principles by which your future conduct should be regulated, as enunciated in your Principal's excellent address, and in the speech of our Hon'ble Chairman. Above all, recollect what the former has so well told you, that the Medical profession is one of constant progression and improvement. Do not imagine that you have already acquired all the skill and knowledge which your profession requires. No; the ills to which man is subject are so varied, so malignant, and so complex, as frequently to baffle the exertions of the ablest men,—even the profound knowledge and the vast experience which are combined in an Abernethy, an Astley Cooper, and a Benjamin Brodie. Continue, therefore, your studies; be diligent; be indefatigable; and occasionally, when leisure permits, return again within these walls, and receive from the Professors and Teachers who have already given to you the ground-work of your education, what I am sure they will cheerfully impart,—a still further portion of that skill and knowledge which continued and incessant toil and study, toil which is persevered in up to the present moment, has enabled them to acquire.

And I will enforce this advice by a remarkable example. The able and accomplished Officer who has pronounced on your qualifications—he who is both the head and one of the chief ornaments of the Medical profession of this establishment—he whose aid for many years past has been eagerly sought for, and, I need not add, readily granted, in all difficult and dangerous cases—did not, during his late visit to his native land, think he

demeaned himself by embracing the opportunity thus afforded him of adding to the store of knowledge of his profession he before possessed, great and remarkable as it was, by universal assent, allowed to be. No ; my friend Dr. McLennan, in his mature age, again frequented the scenes of his youth ; he visited the Hospitals, and the numerous Medical and scientific Institutions with which the metropolis of England happily abounds ; and finally crowned his labors by obtaining a first rate honorary degree ! Let me hold up this bright example to your imitation, and exhort you to lose no opportunity of acquiring that extensive knowledge and experience which can alone make you skilful and successful practitioners.

In conclusion, I implore the blessing of Almighty God on this noble Institution. May it, and the Hospital attached to it, founded by one whose deeds of charity and munificence have made his name known and respected in every quarter of the globe, continue to flourish and prosper ; may the Grant Medical College, and the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, continue to be a mutual aid and support to each other, the one teaching the theory, and the other the practice of the Medical profession ; and may both increase in value and usefulness year by year.

The meeting then broke up.

APPENDIX Q.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

NOTIFICATION.

The following Scholarships and Prizes will be open for competition at the close of the Session 1850-51, viz. in the month of April 1851.

I.

To the Fourth, Third, and Second Year Students.

An ANDERSON Scholarship, of Rupees 25 monthly, to the best Anatomist, *Practical and Surgical Anatomy* included.

II.

To the Fourth Year Students.

A CARNAC Scholarship, of Rupees 25 monthly, for the greatest proficiency in, and practical knowledge of *Medicine*, *Surgery*, and *Midwifery*.

In awarding these Scholarships much importance will be attached to assiduous and regular attendance in the Clinical Wards, and to efficiency and zeal in the discharge of the duties of Clinical Clerk and Surgical Dresser.

III.

To the Third Year Students.

A REID Scholarship, of Rupees 20 monthly, for the greatest proficiency in the principles and practice of *Medicine* and *Surgery*.

IV.

To the Third and Second Year Students.

An ANDERSON Scholarship, of Rupees 20 monthly, for the greatest proficiency in *Anatomy* and *Physiology*.

A Farish Scholarship, of Rupees 20 monthly, for the greatest proficiency in *Materia Medica* and *Practical Pharmacy*.

V.

To the Second and First Year Students.

A Carnac Scholarship, of Rupees 15 monthly, for the greatest proficiency in *Anatomy*.

A Carnac Scholarship, of Rupees 15 monthly, for the greatest proficiency in *Chemistry*, both *Theoretical* and *Practical*.

VI.

To the First Year Students.

An Anderson Scholarship, of Rupees 15 monthly, for the greatest proficiency in the subjects of study during the Session.

A Farish Scholarship, of Rupees 10 monthly, for the second degree of proficiency in the subjects of study.

The Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Annual Medical Prize of Rupees 250.

To be awarded to that Student of the College who, having passed his final Examination, has, in the judgment of the Government Examiners, evinced the greatest practical knowledge of *Medicine*, *Surgery*, and *Midwifery*.

The Mahomed Ali Khan Prize.

To the most proficient Student in *Medical Jurisprudence*.

Conditions of Competition, applicable to all the Scholarships and Prizes.

1. Competition for the Scholarships is open both to Free and Stipendiary Students.

2. The award of the Scholarships will be determined partly by the results of the Examinations held at the close of the Session, but in a great measure also from the estimate formed during the Session of the industry, assiduity, proficiency, and propriety of demeanour of the competitors.

3. The Scholarships will be held for a period of one year.

4. A *minimum* standard of proficiency will be fixed on, and should this standard not be exceeded, the Scholarships will not be awarded.

5. In the event of a Student being the successful competitor for more than one Scholarship, he shall, in addition to the award of one Scholarship, receive some honorary mark of distinction, but the second Scholarship shall pass down to the proficient in the next degree.

6. In the event of other Prizes being awarded to the successful competitor for a Scholarship, he shall receive the Prize in addition to the Scholarship.

7. The presence of the Students in the College and Hospital will be ascertained by roll-call, at least four times daily throughout the Session; and those Students who, during the Session, have been absent for more than fifteen roll-calls, exclusive of absence on recognised holidays, from sickness duly certified, and leave granted on unavoidable grounds, will not be permitted to compete for these Scholarships.

8. Those Students whose English exercises, written during the Session, show a marked want of attention to improvement in Composition, will also be debarred from competing for these Scholarships.

9. Should the written exercises, required as part of the Examination for the Scholarships, show a marked want of attention to improvement in English Composition, the writer will be held disqualified for a Scholarship, whatever his qualifications in other respects may be.

10. The successful competitors will be required to show, by the result of the General Examination at the close of the Session, that they have not neglected any of the branches of study with which they may have been engaged during their attendance in the College. Deficiency in this respect will disqualify for the Scholarships.

(Signed) C. MOREHEAD,
Supt. Grant Medical College.

By Order of the Board of Education,
M. STOVELL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 12th October 1850.

APPENDIX 8.

FOR 1ST AND 2ND YEAR STUDENTS.

Chemistry.

Saturday, March 29th.

1. Explain the formation of dew.
2. Describe the difference in the nature and effects of *frictional* and *current* electricity. What is the direction of the current in the latter?
3. Enumerate the compounds of sulphur and oxygen, and state the constitution of each.
4. What do you understand by the binary theory of salts? By what arguments may it be supported?

R. HAINES,

Acting Professor of Chemistry.

FOR 1ST AND 2ND YEAR STUDENTS.

Anatomy and Physiology.

Tuesday, April 13th.

Anatomy.

1. Describe the acetabulum, and state how the hip joint is formed. Name the ligaments of this joint, and describe the attachments of the capsular ligament. Enumerate the external rotator muscles of the femur, and describe the origin, insertion, and relations of the pyriformis muscle.
2. State the boundaries of the axillary space, and enumerate the parts contained in it. Give a description of the course, extent, and relations of the axillary artery.

JOHN PEET,

Professor of Anatomy.

Physiology.

1. Explain the processes by which the food in the stomach is converted into chyme.
2. State the difference between inspiration and expiration, as regards the cavity of the chest, the state of the pulmonary air cells, and the condition of the blood in the pulmonary capillaries. What is there in common between the function of respiration and the function of excretion?

C. MOREHEAD.

FOR 2ND YEAR STUDENTS.

Materia Medica.

Thursday, March 2nd.

1. Describe the physical properties of the several kinds of aloës. From what plants, and what part of them, is it obtained? Describe its therapeutic action, and state concisely in what diseases its use is indicated, or otherwise.
2. How is calomel prepared? Describe the chemical reactions that take place in the process. By what tests may its purity be determined?
3. What are the botanical characters of atropa belladonna? How is it employed medicinally? What may be the effects of an overdose? What Indian plants possess similar properties?

R. HAINES,

Acting Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica.

FOR 3RD AND 4TH YEAR STUDENTS.

Medicine.

Friday, March 28th.

1. In what respect does the pathology of apoplexy differ from that of inflammation of the brain?
2. Explain the principles of treatment of remittent fever, both at the period of exacerbation and that of remission.
3. What are the circumstances under which full opiates have been recommended in the treatment of peritonitis; and what do you understand by a "full opiate"?

1. What is the meaning of the following terms—glossitis, ileo-colitis, stomatitis, myelitis, ischuria renalis?

C. Morehead.

For 3rd and 4th Year Students.

Surgery.

Tuesday, April 1st.

1. Enumerate the dislocations to which the shoulder joint is subject. State the symptoms of displacement under the pectoral muscle, and describe the mode of reducing such displacement.
2. What are the symptoms of strangulated oblique inguinal hernia? State how the protruded part leaves the abdominal cavity, and give a description of the relations of the neck of the sac.
3. The symptoms and treatment of an acute phlegmonous abscess.

John Peet,

Professor of Surgery.

For 4th Year Students.

Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence.

Friday, April 4th.

Midwifery.

1. What are the changes which the os and cervix uteri undergo in the different months of pregnancy?
2. What is the diagnosis, prognosis, and management of a breech presentation?

Medical Jurisprudence.

1. Enumerate the circumstances which accelerate or retard the appearance of putrefaction after death.
2. Describe the symptoms and treatment of poisoning by datura.
3. How would you distinguish between arsenical and antimonial deposits obtained by Marsh's apparatus?

W. C. Coles, M. D.

APPENDIX T.

Scholarships and Prizes awarded to the Students of the Grant Medical College at the close of the Session 1850-51.

1. An Anderson Scholarship, of Rupees 25 monthly, to the best Anatomist, Practical and Surgical Anatomy included, open for competition to the 4th, 3rd, and 2nd Year Students. To *Narrayen Dajee.*

2. A Carnac Scholarship, of Rupees 25 monthly, for the greatest proficiency in, and practical knowledge of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, open to 4th Year Students. To *Sadashew Hemraj.*

3. A Farish Scholarship, of Rupees 20 monthly, for the 2nd degree of proficiency in, and practical knowledge of, Medicine, also open to 4th Year Students, has been awarded to *Narrayen Dajee;* but as a Scholarship has been already awarded to him, he will receive an Honorary Certificate for this, and the pecuniary advantages will pass over to *Balchristna Chintoba,* the next in proficiency.

4. A Reid Scholarship, of Rupees 20 monthly, for the greatest proficiency in Anatomy and Physiology, open to 3rd and 2nd Year Students. To *Rustumjee Byramjee.*

5. A Farish Scholarship, of Rupees 20 monthly, for the greatest proficiency in Materia Medica, also open to 3rd and 2nd Year Students. To *Balkrishna Sukharam.*

6. A Carnac Scholarship, of Rupees 15 monthly, for the greatest proficiency in Anatomy, open to 2nd and 1st Year Students. To *Ruttonjee Hormusjee.*

7. A Carnac Scholarship, of Rupees 15 monthly, for the greatest proficiency in Chemistry, both theoretical and practical, also open to 2nd and 1st Year Students. To *Moreshwar Jonardan.*

8. An Anderson Scholarship, of Rupees 15 monthly, for the greatest proficiency in Anatomy and Chemistry, open to 1st Year Students. To *Rustumjee Merwanjee.*

9. A Farish Scholarship, of Rupees 10 monthly, for the 2nd degree of proficiency in Anatomy and Chemistry, also open to 1st Year Students. To *M. A. Musquita.*

10. The Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Medical Prize, of Rs. 250, awarded by the Government Examiner and Assessors to the Graduate who has evinced the greatest practical knowledge of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery. To *Sebastian Carvalho.*

11. The Mahomed Ali Khan Prize, consisting of a Box of Chemical Apparatus for the detection of Poisons, and a copy of Christison's Treatise on Poisons, for the greatest proficiency in Medical Jurisprudence. To *Anunta Chundroba.*

C. MOREHEAD,
Principal Grant Medical College.

APPENDIX U.

Result of 1st Year Students' Examination. Session 1850-51.

No.	Names.	Chemistry.	Anatomy.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Rustomjee Merwanjee	1	2	3	
2	M. A. Musquita	3	1	4	The first three good; the latter three indifferent.
3	Hormusjee Bazanjee	2	4	6	
4	Henry Horne	5	3	8	
5	Hurichund Chintamun	4	5	9	
6	Manuel de Souza	6	6	12	

The lowest number marks the highest merit.

C. MORCHEAD,
Principal Grant Medical College.

Result of 2nd Year Students' Examination. Session 1850-51.

No.	Names.	Chemistry.	Anatomy.	Materia Medica.	Physiology.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Moreshwur Janardun..	1	2	1	2	6	Chemistry good.
2	Ruttonjee Hormusjee	2	1	3	1	7	Anatomy good.
3	Balla Gopal.....	4	3	2	3	12	
4	Hector Summers.....	3	4	4	4	15	Materia Medica not good.

The lowest number marks the highest merit.

C. MOREHEAD,
Principal Grant Medical College.

Result of 3rd Year Students' Examination. Session 1850-51.

No.	Names.	Anatomy.	Physiology.	Materia Medica.	Medicine.	Surgery.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Rustomjee Byramjee....	1	1	2	1	1	6	Good, with exception of,
2	Balkrushna Saccharam .	2	3	1	2	2	10	Medicine and Surgery.
3	Palonjee Pestonjee	3	2	3	3	3	14	

The lowest number marks the highest merit.

C. MOREHEAD,
Principal Grant Medical College.

Result of 4th Year Students' Examination, Session 1850-51.

No.	Names.	Medicine.	Surgery.	Midwifery.	Medical Jurisprudence.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Narayan Dajee.....	2	1	1	1	5	Good on the whole in all.
2	Sadashew Hemraj	1	2	3	3	9	
3	Balkrushna Chintoba ...	3	3	2	2	10	
4	Shamrao Narayan	4	4	4	4	16	

The lowest number marks the highest merit.

C. MOREHEAD,

Principal Grant Medical College.

APPENDIX V.

NOTIFICATION.

General Department.

With a view to extend to the Subordinate Medical Establishment of this Presidency the advantages of an education at the Grant Medical College, the following Rules have been approved by Government, and are published for general information :—

1. The present system of entertaining probationers in the European branch of the Service is to cease after 1st May next.

2. The names of candidates for admission into this branch are to be submitted to the Medical Board.

3. A candidate must not be under the age of 15, nor above that of 18 years.

4. Candidates, in submitting applications for admission, must produce certificates of parentage, of age, and of healthy constitution of body, and satisfactory testimonials of character.

5. Candidates shall undergo an examination before a Committee of three Medical Officers, regarding the following points, viz :—

Physical fitness for military service.

Capacity to write English from dictation.

Knowledge of simple Arithmetic, including the Rule of Three.

Knowledge of English generally, including orthography and the meaning of words and sentences.

Colloquial knowledge of Hindoostanee or Mahratta.

6. Candidates who are found sufficiently qualified on these points shall be eligible to fill vacancies in the rank of "2nd Grade Apprentices," in the order of their passing their examination, those best qualified being placed first on the list.

7. The examinations of candidates are to be held under instructions from the Medical Board, to whom the proceedings of Exa-

mining Committees are to be transmitted. The Board will make the necessary recommendation to His Excellency the Commander in Chief for the admission into the Service of those who are qualified.

8. Second Grade Apprentices will be attached to the Hospitals of European Troops, and to the European General Hospital at the Presidency, on the recommendation of the Medical Board.

9. Second Grade Apprentices receive pay at the rate of rupees 5 per mensem, and rations or compensation, at the rate of 5 annas per diem ; the rations being the full diet of an European patient in Hospital.

10. Second Grade Apprentices, while attached to Hospitals, are to be exercised in reading and writing English, in extending their knowledge of Arithmetic, in assisting in the preparation of Hospital papers, in acquiring a knowledge of the doses of the more commonly-used medicines, and the art of compounding, in ministering to the wants and comforts of the sick, in learning the application of bandages, and the manner of performing venesection, cupping, &c. ; and Medical Officers under whom Apprentices are placed are required to pay particular attention that this order is duly carried out.

11. After two years' service, Second Grade Apprentices will be eligible for admission to the Grant Medical College as "Student Apprentices."

12. To be entitled to admission to the College as Student Apprentices, they must be able to read and understand English well, to spell with accuracy, to write a good hand, and correctly from dictation. They must also be acquainted with Arithmetic as far as Vulgar and Decimal Fractions ; they must have a general knowledge of the uses and doses of the medicines in general use, and be able to compound neatly and correctly from written prescriptions.

13. Their proficiency in all these respects will be ascertained by examinations held by the Principal and Professors of the College, in the first week of May of every year.

14. But Second Grade Apprentices will not be held eligible for admission to the College unless their industry, docility, and general conduct have been well reported of from the Hospital to

which they have been attached. Those who are deficient in these points shall be discharged from the Service, at the discretion of the Medical Board.

15. Second Grade Apprentices who, at the end of three years, are not found qualified for admission into the Medical College, shall be discharged the Service, at the discretion of the Medical Board.

16. Second Grade Apprentices who have been found qualified (agreeably to Articles 12, 13, and 14) to become Student Apprentices, will be raised to the rank of First Grade Apprentices, will be attached to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, and will attend at the Grant Medical College as students for a period of three years, and at the conclusion of that period shall undergo an examination, as hereafter specified, to test their qualifications for promotion.

17. The necessary recommendation for the promotion of 2nd Grade Apprentices, agreeably to last Article, and for their appointment to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, and attendance at the College, will be made to Government by the Medical Board.

18. During their first year of study at the College the Student Apprentices will attend the lectures and examinations in anatomy, chemistry, and materia medica. They will also be exercised in dissecting, and in practical chemistry.

19. During the second year they will attend the lectures on anatomy, and be engaged in dissecting and practical chemistry. They will also attend the lectures and examinations in physiology, medicine, and surgery, and the medical and surgical wards in the Hospital.

20. During the 3rd year they will attend the lectures on midwifery, medical jurisprudence, medicine, and surgery, and the medical, surgical, and obstetric wards in the Hospital. They will likewise attend the examinations on all these subjects.

21. Student Apprentices shall receive rupees 8 as pay per mensem, and the rations or compensation mentioned in Article 9.

22. The Surgeon of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital shall have the power of commuting the rations of all Student Apprentices for the regulated money compensation.

23. Student Apprentices whose character for industry, good conduct, and docility is unfavourably reported of at the close of their first year's attendance in the College, may be removed from the Service, at the discretion of the Medical Board.

24. At the close of the last year of their studies, Student Apprentices shall be examined by the Principal and Professors of the College, and their claims to promotion determined by the result; priority of claim to promotion among those who pass examination at the same period being determined by superiority of qualifications, as ascertained by the examination, and certified by the examiners.

25. The examination shall be on the following subjects:—

Anatomy.—The descriptive anatomy of the bones, muscles, blood-vessels, nerves, and the important internal viscera, dissections.

Physiology.—The general anatomy of tissues; the functions of digestion, absorption, circulation of the blood, respiration, nutrition, secretion, and of the muscular and nervous systems; the composition and properties of the blood, chyle, lymph, urine, bile, &c. &c.

Chemistry.—The laws of chemical combination and chemical affinity; the subject of heat in relation to expansion, radiation, &c. &c., latent and specific caloric; the phenomena of freezing, boiling, and evaporation; a knowledge of the properties of the non-metallic elements and their compounds, and of the principal metals and their compounds; practical chemistry.

Materia Medica.—Mode of preparing articles of the mineral materia medica for medical purposes; their chemical, physiological, and therapeutic properties; their pharmacopeia, compounds, administration, doses, &c. &c.; sources of the vegetable drugs; modes of preparation for use; physiological properties; therapeutic properties and uses; modes of administration; doses; pharmacopeia preparations.

Surgery.—Inflammation, its signs, symptoms, causes, and treatment; its terminations; symptoms, causes, and treatment of inflammatory, irritative, and hectic fevers; the general principles, diagnosis, and treatment of wounds, ulcers, fractures, dislocations, tumours, hernia; the practical means of suppressing traumatic hæmorrhage; symptoms and treat-

ment of primary and secondary syphilis ; a knowledge of the symptoms and treatment of the diseases of the eyes, ear, nose, and mouth ; amputations and the minor operations of surgery.

Medicine.—The causes, the pathology, the principles of treatment of intermittent and remittent fevers, simple and complicated ; of small pox, measles, and cholera ; general knowledge of the pathology, symptoms, and principles of treatment of rheumatism, erysipelas, scurvy, hæmorrhages, and dropsies ; the causes, symptoms, pathology, and principles of treatment of the inflammatory, structural, and functional diseases of the important internal viscera, as the brain, lungs, heart, liver, stomach and intestines, kidneys, spleen, and urinary bladder ; the general principles for the use of blood-letting, mercury, antimony, narcotics, purgatives, and diuretics, &c. &c.

Midwifery.—Anatomy and physiology of uterogestation ; pregnancy and its deviations ; management of labours, and their after-treatment ; obstetric operations ; diseases of organs of generation ; menstruation and its deviations ; diseases of pregnant women ; management and diseases of children.

Medical Jurisprudence.—Poisoning, wounds, infanticide, death from violent causes, &c. &c.

26. Those students who pass a satisfactory examination shall be eligible to the rank of Assistant Apothecary.

27. Immediately on passing their examination, these students shall be promoted to the rank of First Hospital Assistant, and shall receive the pay of that grade, until vacancies in the Service shall permit their being made Assistant Apothecaries.

28. As 1st Hospital Assistants they will be employed in European and Native Hospitals and in other duties, at the discretion of the Medical Board.

29. Assistant Apothecaries will be promoted to the rank of Steward, according to seniority in the Service, and priority in passing.

30. Stewards will rise to the rank of Apothecary, according to seniority.

31. To meet the requirements of the Subordinate Medical Department, under the arrangement now made for the education

and promotion of its Members, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the number of 1st Grade or Student Apprentices at 39, and the number of those of the 2nd Grade at 28.

32. The above Rules for the admission, education, and promotion of Hospital servants in the European Department shall be immediately acted upon as far as possible, but will not be rigidly enforced towards all those now in the Service till the 1st April 1853, until which time promotion will be conducted among the present Members of the Subordinate Medical Establishment with reference both to these Rules and to those in force previous to this date.

33. After the 1st of April 1853 no Subordinate Medical servant shall obtain the Warrant of Assistant Apothecary without having passed the examination specified in Article 25, at the Annual Examination to be held by the Principal and Professors of the Grant College, as directed in Article 24.

34. The situation of Hospital Steward shall continue to be attained by seniority in the rank of Assistant Apothecary, when this is accompanied by good conduct, fair Medical attainments, and fitness for the office, from knowledge of papers, returns, indents, &c.

35. After the 1st April 1853 none of the Stewards or Assistant Apothecaries now in the Service shall be promoted to the rank of Apothecary until they have passed the examination detailed in Article 25, in the subjects of surgery and medicine, and have exhibited such an amount of knowledge in the other subjects of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, and materia medica, medical jurisprudence, and midwifery, as a course of reading, with the opportunities afforded them in Hospitals, may render easy of attainment.

36. The above Rules have special reference to the European branch of the Subordinate Medical Establishment, but any Apprentice of the Native branch who shall be found to have sufficient qualifications may be admitted to the Grant Medical College as a Student Apprentice, attached to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, and receive the rank and pay of 1st Grade Apprentice, with 4 annas per diem in compensation for rations, and subject

to all the Rules now laid down regarding attendance at College and examinations, and promotion to the ranks of Assistant Apothecary, Steward, and Apothecary.

37. Any Native Hospital Assistant who may hereafter pass the examinations required by Article 25, to entitle to the Warrant of Assistant Apothecary, shall in turn be promoted to that and to the superior grades. Applications for permission to appear before the Annual Committee for this purpose are to be preferred to the Medical Board.

By Order of the Medical Board,

(Signed) J. SCOTT,
Secretary Medical Board.

Bombay,
Medical Board Office,
2nd April 1851.

J. G. LUMSDEN,
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX W.

REPORT TO THE MEDICAL BOARD.

THE EXAMINATION OF THE STUDENT APPRENTICES.

Sir,

I have the honor to report for the information of the Medical Board that Examinations, in accordance with the 25th Article of the Rules dated 2nd April 1851, were held on the 19th, 25th, and 28th of March, and 7th, 10th, and 11th of April, by myself and Professors Peet, Coles, and Haines, with the exception that there was no Examination in Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence, these subjects not having been taught to the Student Apprentices during the past Session.

2. The following Candidates presented themselves for Examination :—

Assistant Apothecary		John Leahy
Student Apprentice	1st Grade	W. Conway.
Ditto	ditto	W. F. Douglas.
Ditto	ditto	E. Carpenter.
Ditto	ditto	J. Bryce.
Ditto	ditto	Nagapah.
Ditto	ditto	A. N. Lafond.
Ditto	2nd Grade	Shreeput Sheshadri.
Ditto	ditto	John Dillon.

3. The result of the Examination is recorded in the annexed Tabular Statement, marked A, from which it appears that the following Candidates have been found qualified for the Grade of Warrant Medical Officers :—

John Leahy 1st.
E. Carpenter 2nd.
W. Conway 3rd.
W. Douglas 4th.

4. The following Candidates have been found not qualified :—

James Bryce.
John Dillon.
Nagapah.
A. N. Lafond.
Shreeput Sheshadri.

5. It affords me much pleasure to bring to the special notice of the Medical Board the very creditable appearance made by Mr. Leahy at these Examinations. Though he has only had the advantage of one year's attendance in the College, the proficiency evinced by him in all the subjects of examination was very great, and gave evidence of good ability and steady and persevering application. I trust it may be found compatible with the requirements of the public Service to permit Mr. Leahy to continue his attendance in the College for another Session.

6. Though John Dillon, Nagapah, A. Lafond, and Shreeput Sheshadri have not on this occasion been found qualified, yet the appearance made by them was, on the whole, satisfactory and creditable, and I would beg to suggest the expediency of their being continued as Student Apprentices for another year. They will then have completed the course of three years' study, as contemplated in the 16th Article of the New Rules.

7. James Bryce, as the Medical Board are aware, has been already detached, and sent to the Deccan on special duty.

8. I would further bring to the notice of the Board that it would be very acceptable to the qualified Student Apprentices, Edward Carpenter, W. Conway, and W. Douglas, to be allowed to complete their three years of study, in order that they might have the advantage of attending the courses of Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence. Though in making this statement I am aware that the exigencies of the public Service will in all probability preclude the Medical Board from favorably considering it, yet it is just to these young men that it should be made known; for it evinces on their part a most laudable desire of increasing their knowledge, and adding to their acquirements.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) C. MOREHEAD,

Principal Grant Medical College.

April 2nd 1851.

To J. SCOTT, Esq.,

Secretary to the Medical Board.

A.

Result of Final Examination of the Student Apprentices of the College. Session 1850-51.

Names.	Physiology.	Materia Medica.	Anatomy.	Chemistry.	Medicine.	Surgery.	No.	Remarks.
John Leahy.....	1 Qualified.	1 Qualified.	1 Qualified.	1 Qualified.	2 Qualified.	2 Qualified.	8	Qualified.
Edward Carpenter...	2 Qualified.	3 Qualified.	2 Qualified.	3 Qualified.	1 Qualified.	1 Qualified.	12	Qualified.
William Conway....	2 Qualified.	2 Qualified.	3 Qualified.	2 Qualified.	3 Qualified.	3 Qualified.	15	Qualified.
William Douglas....	2 Qualified.	3 Qualified.	4 Qualified.	2 Qualified.	4 Qualified.	4 Qualified.	19	Qualified.
John Dillon.....	4 Qualified.	4 Qualified.	6 Not qualified.	2 Qualified.	Hardly qualified.	Hardly qualified.	..	Not qualified.
Nagapah.....	6 Qualified.	3 Qualified.	4 Qualified.	5 Qualified.	Not qualified.	Not qualified.	..	Not qualified.
Alexander Lafond....	3 Qualified.	4 Qualified.	7 Not qualified.	4 Qualified.	5 Qualified.	Not qualified.	..	Not qualified.
Shreeput Sheshadree.	5 Qualified.	Not qualified.	5 Qualified.	4 Qualified.	Not qualified.	Not qualified.	..	Not qualified.
James Bryce.....	Not qualified.	Not qualified.	Not examined.	Not examined.	Not examined.	Not examined.	..	Not qualified.

The lowest number marks the greatest merit.

(Signed) C. MORRHEAD,
Principal Grant Medical College.

April 1851.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit for the information of the Medical Board a Tabular Statement exhibiting the result of the Examination of the 1st Year Student Apprentices in Anatomy, Chemistry, and Materia Medica.

2. The proficiency attained by John King and Edward Cook is very creditable to their industry.

3. The appearance made by the other four was not satisfactory. I trust that Article 23 of the Rules dated 2nd April 1851 will, by its influence in future years, prevent a repetition of this manifestation of idleness and inattention.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) C. Morehead,

April 25th 1851. Principal Grant Medical College.

To J. Scott, Esq.,

Secretary to the Medical Board.

Result of Examination of the 1st *Year Student Apprentices of the College. Session* 1850-51.

Names.	Anatomy.	Chemistry.	Materia Medica.	Total.	Remarks.
John King	1	1	2	4	
Edward Cook	2	2	1	5	
James Sinclair	3	3	3	9	
Thomas Miller	4	3	4	11	
Henry Matthews	5	4	5	14	
John Burke...	6	4	6	16	

The lowest number marks the highest merit.

C. MOREHEAD,
Principal Grant Medical College.

April 1851.

APPENDIX X.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to approve and sanction the following Rules relative to Sub-Assistant Surgeons at this Presidency, which are now published for general information :—

The Grant Medical College was instituted with the object of imparting to the Natives of Western India, through a scientific system, the benefits of Medical instruction. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that, with the view of confirming these benefits, the Government of India, under the authority of the Hon'ble Court of Directors, have sanctioned the appointment of twenty Sub-Assistant Surgeons to the Medical Establishment of this Presidency, subject to the following Rules :—

1. Sub-Assistant Surgeons are to be selected exclusively from the most meritorious and highly qualified Graduates of the Grant Medical College.

2. Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be arranged in three Classes, First, Second, and Third, the last being the lowest of the three.

3. The following Scale of Allowances is fixed for the three Classes of Sub-Assistant Surgeons :—

3rd Class.....	Rs.	100
2nd Class.....	,,	150
1st Class.....	,,	200

4. Sub-Assistant Surgeons, on appointment, will be entered in the 3rd Class, and after seven years' service in this Class will become eligible for promotion to the 2nd Class, and after seven years' service in this Class will become eligible for promotion to the 1st Class.

5. Sub-Assistant Surgeons of the 3rd and 2nd Classes, eligible by length of service for promotion to the superior grade, will, however, in no instance be promoted till after re-examination by the Professors of the Grant College in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, conducted with the view of ascertaining whether the Sub-Assistant Surgeons continue possessed of proficiency in these practical subjects, and whether their knowledge

has kept pace with the advances of Medical science. In the event of a favorable report, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon will be entitled to the increased rate of allowances from the date of completion of the septennial period. In the event of an unfavorable report, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon will continue in the lower Class for another year, be then again examined by the Professors of the College, and should he still be unfavorably reported on, the expediency of removing him from the list of Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be taken into consideration.

6. In the event of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the 3rd or 2nd Class distinguishing himself for a period of years by great assiduity in the discharge of his professional duties, and at the same time by making contributions to Medical science, creditable to his industry and professional attainments, he will become eligible for promotion to the superior grade without reference to period of service; but in no instance will the promotion take place till he has been re-examined in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, and favorably reported on by the Professors of the Grant College.

7. Sub-Assistant Surgeons at first will be chiefly employed in connection with public Dispensaries and Civil Hospitals in the large towns in different parts of the Presidency, and, like other members of the Medical Establishment, will be subject to the control of the Medical Board.

8. The rank of Sub-Assistant Surgeons will reckon from the date of appointment in Government Orders, but they will not be entitled to the salary of Rupees 100 till they have joined the Station, and entered upon the duties to which they have been nominated.

9. Sub-Assistant Surgeons proceeding for the first time after appointment to join their Stations will be entitled to Rupees two daily, as travelling allowance, for the regulated period.

10. The Hon'ble Court have ruled, that Sub-Assistant Surgeons shall not at any time be admitted to the benefit of the Rules under which Pensions are granted to the Members of the Uncovenanted Service.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

(Signed) J. G. LUMSDEN,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 2nd April 1851.

APPENDIX Y.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

Prepared and presented by Narayan Dajee.

1. Preparation showing the course of the thoracic duct, and the chain of sympathetic ganglia on each side of the dorsal, lumbar, and sacral vertebræ.

2. Preparation showing the nerves on the side of the neck, and the distribution of the pneumogastric and phrenic nerves.

3. Preparation, injected, showing the carotids arising from a single trunk, the right subclavian arising to the left of the left subclavian, and passing behind the trachea and œsophagus to the right side.

4. The globe of the eye, together with the muscles in connection with it, separated and dried, showing the distribution of nerves to the respective muscles.

5. Preparation showing the inferior maxillary division of the fifth pair at its exit through the foramen ovale, and the situation of the otic ganglion upon it.

6. The abdominal aorta and inferior cava injected and separated from the soft parts, showing their relations to each other.

7. Injection showing the arteries of the circle of Willis, and the existence of a communicating branch between the two vertebral arteries before their union into the basilar artery.

8. Dried preparation of a kidney, showing the relation of the several vessels that pass through the hilus.

9. The vessels of the fœtus injected, showing the arrangement of the fœtal circulation.

Prepared and presented by Rustomjee Byramjee.

1. The nerves of the right lower extremity, minutely dissected, showing the lumbar and sacral plexuses, with the branches given off from them.

2. High division of the brachial artery, showing the relation of the median basilic vein to the arteries at the bend of the elbow.

3. The heart, with the arch of the aorta, showing the origin of the right subclavian from the end of the transverse part of the arch, and passing behind the other vessels.

4. The arch of the aorta, showing the origin of the left carotid from the innominate artery.

5. Vertical section of the skull.

Presented by the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.

Four Urinary calculi, removed by Mr. Peet.

A calculus found in a kidney.

A calculus found in the bladder of a Hindoo girl, who died from drowning.

A fatty tumour, weighing 4½ pounds, involving the 1st and 2nd metacarpal bones of the left hand, removed at the wrist joint, by Mr. Peet.

The sternum, in a carious state, removed after death from a female who had been suffering from secondary syphilis, presented by Mr. Peet.

The knee-joint, (the cartilages in a state of ulceration,) removed from an amputated limb.

Prepared and presented by J. M. Joseph, Esq.

1. Preparation showing the relation of the vertebral artery to the posterior recti and oblique muscles of the head.

2. A section of an urinary calculus, presented by J. M. Joseph, Esq.

Presented by Dr. G. J. Mackenzie.

1. Calculus which was removed from a sloughing ulcer on the scrotum.

2. Head of a tiger.

3. Head of a gavial.

4. Head of a samber.

Presented by Major Jacob.

Two skulls of wild buffaloes.

Two dried heads of wild goats.

Two dried heads of deer.

One scaly covering of an armadillo.

Presented by W. Crawford Brown, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, European General Hospital

Two biliary calculi from the gall bladder.

An aneurism of the arteria innominata, which proved fatal by opening into the trachea.

C. MOREHEAD,
Principal Grant Medical College.

APPENDIX Z.

Carnac's Scholarship in Account with the Hon'ble Company.

Cr.

1849.		Rs.	a.	p.	days	Rs.	a.	p.	1849.		Rs.	a.	p.	days	Rs.	a.	p.
May 1st	To Cash paid Charles Morehead, Esq. Superintendent Grant Medical College, on this account	25	0	0	365	2	8	0	May 1st 1850.	By Balance.....	11,476	7	1	365	688	9	5
June 22d	Ditto	60	0	0	313	3	1	4	Apr. 30th	By difference of Interest at 6 per Cent.....	673	1	9				
July 2d	Ditto	40	0	0	303	1	15	10									
Aug. 1st	Ditto	40	0	0	273	1	12	9									
Sept. 1st	Ditto	40	0	0	242	1	9	5									
Oct. 1st	Ditto	40	0	0	212	1	6	3									
Nov. 1st	Ditto	40	0	0	181	1	3	0									
Dec. 1st	Ditto	40	0	0	151	0	15	10									
1850.																	
Jan. 3rd	Ditto	40	0	0	118	0	12	5									
Feb. 2d	Ditto	40	0	0	88	0	9	3									
Mar. 1st	Ditto	40	0	0	61	0	6	5									
April 1st	Ditto	40	0	0	30	0	3	2									
		485	0	0		15	7	8									
Apr. 30th	To Balance.....	11,664	8	10		673	1	9									
	Rs....	12,149	8	10		688	9	5		Rs....	12,149	8	10		688	9	5

Bombay Castle, Accountant General's Office, 9th May 1851.

ERRORS EXCEPTED.

(Signed) E. E. ELLIOTT,
Accountant General.

Dr. *Farish's Scholarship in Account with the Hon'ble Company.* *Cr.*

1849.		Rs.	a.	p.	days	Rs.	a.	p.	1849.		Rs.	a.	p.	days	Rs.	a.	p.
May 1st	To Cash paid Charles Morehead, Esq.	15	0	0	365	0	14	5	May 1st	By Balance	11,889	11	1	365	713	6	1
June 22d	Ditto	37	8	0	313	1	14	10	1850.								
July 2d	Ditto	25	0	0	303	1	3	11	Apr. 30th	By difference of Interest at 6 per Cent	703	11	10				
Aug. 1st	Ditto	25	0	0	273	1	2	6									
Sept. 1st	Ditto	25	0	0	242	0	15	11									
Oct. 1st	Ditto	25	0	0	212	0	14	0									
Nov. 1st	Ditto	25	0	0	181	0	11	10									
Dec. 1st	Ditto	25	0	0	151	0	9	11									
1850.																	
Jan. 3d	Ditto	25	0	0	118	0	7	9									
Feb. 2d	Ditto	25	0	0	88	0	5	9									
Mar. 1st	Ditto	25	0	0	61	0	4	0									
April 2d	Ditto	25	0	6	29	0	1	11									
		302	8	0		9	10	3									
Apr. 30th	To Balance	12,290	14	11		703	11	10									
	Rs....	12,593	6	11		713	6	1		Rs....	12,593	6	11		713	6	1

Bombay Castle, Accountant General's Office, 9th May 1851.

Errors Excepted.
(Signed) E. E. Elliott,
Accountant General.

Dr. *Anderson's Scholarship in Account with the Hon'ble Company.* *Cr.*

1849.		Rs.	a.	p.	days	Rs.	a.	p.
May 1st	To Cash paid Charles Morehead, Esq.	22	8	0	365	1	5	7
June 22d	Ditto	22	8	0	313	4	3	11
July 2d	Ditto	55	0	0	303	2	11	10
Aug. 1st	Ditto	55	0	0	273	2	7	6
Sept. 1st	Ditto	55	0	0	242	2	3	0
Oct. 1st	Ditto	55	0	0	212	1	14	8
Nov. 1st	Ditto	55	0	0	181	1	10	2
Dec. 1st	Ditto	55	0	0	151	1	5	10
1850.								
Jan. 3rd	Ditto	55	0	0	118	1	1	0
Feb. 2d	Ditto	55	0	0	88	0	12	9
Mar. 1st	Ditto	55	0	0	61	0	8	10
Apr. 2d	Ditto	55	0	0	29	0	4	2
		655	0	0		20	9	3
Apr. 30th	To Balance	13,105	12	10		759	8	0
	Rs.	13,760	12	10		780	1	3

1849.		Rs.	a.	p.	days	Rs.	a.	p.
May 1st	By Balance	13,001	4	10	365	780	1	3
1850.								
Apr. 30th	By difference of Interest at 6 per Cent.	759	8	0				
	Rs.	13,760	12	10		780	1	3

Bombay Castle, Accountant General's Office, 9th May 1851.

ERRORS EXCEPTED.

(Signed) E. E. ELLIOTT,
Accountant General.

Dr. *Reid's Scholarship in Account with the Hon'ble Company.* *Cr.*

		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*				*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
1850.					1849.					
Apr. 30th	To Balance	8,177	8	6	Nov. 20th	By	Cash received from Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esq., Secretary to the Reid Testimonial Committee, on Account, as per Government Order of the 30th April last	8,000	0	0
					1850.					
					Apr. 30th	By	Interest on the above sum for 162 days, at 5 per cent., as per Government Order of the 23rd March last, Inward No. 4386 of 1849-50	177	8	6
	Rs.	8,177	8	6		Rs.		8,177	8	6

Bombay Castle, Accountant General's Office, 9th May 1851.

ERRORS EXCEPTED.

(Signed) E. E. ELLIOTT,
Accountant General.

APPENDIX AA.

Dr. *Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Medical Book Fund, in Account with the Hon'ble Company.* *Cr.*

1849.		Rs.	a.	p.	days	Rs.	a.	p.	1849.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Nov. 1st	To Cash paid C. Morehead, Esq ...	334	3	11	181	8	4	7	May 1st	By Balance	10,334	3	11	516	11	4
1850.									1850.							
Apr. 30th	To Balance	10,508	6	9		508	6	9	Apr. 30th	By difference of Interest at 5 per Cent	508	6	9			
	Rs.....	10,842	10	8		516	11	4		Rs...	10,842	10	8	516	11	4

Bombay Castle, Accountant General's Office, 9th May 1851.

ERRORS EXCEPTED.

(Signed) E. E. ELLIOTT,
Accountant General.